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U.S.- USSR NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TALKS HELD

LD161108 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 16 TASS -- A regular round of Soviet-U.S. consultations on questions connected with the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons was held here on June 14-16. During the consultations the sides exchanged views on various aspects of the problem of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. From the Soviet side, the consultations were attended by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Nuclear Power, Andronik Petrosyants, member of the board of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Vladimir Petrovskiy, and from the American side - by the Ambassador at Large Richard Kennedy, Ambassador Richard Williamson, as well as high-ranking officials of the corresponding departments of both countries. Richard Kennedy and the U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Arthur Hartman, were received for a conversation by the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko.

The sides agreed to continue the exchange of views on questions connected with the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

IZVESTIYA'S MATVEYEV HITS REAGAN'S ARMS POLICY

PM151509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev "Invernational Review": "The Slippery Path"]

[Text] The present U.S. chief executive has already been in his post for 2 and 1/2 years. His government's course has been mapped out by many decisions that have been taken. Corrections are always possible, but, in the light of the approaching presidential election campaign, the time for these corrections is becoming shorter and shorter. The main thing is that there are no visible signs indicating the transatlantic policy-makers' desire or readiness to draw lessons from the conditions taking shape both within the United States and beyond its borders.

It is true that assertions from the White House have been heard of late which can be interpreted as a desire to shift people's attention away from its Cabinet's rigidly programmed course. This applies chiefly to the foreign policy sphere. Optimistic utterances about the possibility of improving matters in the world and about quite good prospects for relations with the Soviet Union are to be heard from the U.S. President's lips.

Operation "Reassurance"

The public in the United States has been longing for fresh warm breezes to blow in the international climate, and, reflecting this longing, some figures in the country are showing a readiness to indulge in wishful thinking so far as the Washington administration's intentions are concerned. But the rest realize that they are participating in a game connected with the approaching election campaign.

It turns out that, as AP reported from Washington on 8 June, they are speaking in the White House about a long-term plan intended for Reagan's second term in office.... Thus, the Americans are invited to believe that at some undefined time in the future Washington will shift from its rigid confrontational posture provided that trust is placed in Reagan at the forthcoming presidential elections.

There is patently no such belief at the moment, and the main reason for this is both the worsening position of millions of Americans in conditions of mass unemployment and their alarm at the growing threat of war. Despite the most unrestrained attacks by members of the U.S. Government against members of the peace movement in the country, and despite the increase in the "special services" activity to undermine this movement, the heads of the churches in the United States, including the Catholic Church with its 50 million members, are now associating themselves with the public's demands that the nuclear arms race be curbed.

An increasing number of members of Congress are putting up resistance. Representatives of the business world are also beginning to move away from the government.

They are judging according to the facts. And these indicate that the grounds for the concern among strata of the public both within the United States and beyond its borders regarding the fatal consequences of the Reagan administration's policy for the cause of peace are increasing, not decreasing. The Soviet leadership and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, personally are also stating this with clarity and directness, as is demanded by the situation that is taking shape in the world.

A Game With Megatons

It appears that even the most diehard figures across the ocean can at the present time have no illusions as to what a nuclear war would mean for the entire planet, including the United States. There is no shortage even of utterances by the "top politician" across the ocean regarding the deadliness of this conflict.

The present U.S. Government has had and still does have a marvelous opportunity to demonstrate by deeds rather than by words its interest in preventing nuclear war. And it is not a question of any sort of unilateral actions. This opportunity was afforded by the historic initiative of the USSR, which stated from the UN rostrum in June 1982 that it renounces the first use of nuclear weapons.

If Washington were to follow suit, then one may suppose that London and Paris would act likewise. But how, exactly, are they acting in the White House? Speaking from the UN rostrum, having taken the floor after the Soviet statement, the U.S. President passed over our initiative in silence. Perhaps Washington needed time to think it over? But it is now a year later and American strategy relating to the policy of first use of weapons of mass destruction has not budged since. And this despite the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly condemning nuclear war as a crime against humanity!

New extensive programs are being implemented in the United States to build up and modernize existing types of weapons and develop qualitatively new and even more refined weapons whose emergence will seriously complicate the arms control process.

Now can the Washington-dictated NATO strategy, whose character is presenting an ever-increasing risk to peace, fail to attract attention. The Pentagon is arming itself with new types of nuclear-missile hardware (Pershing-II's, cruise missiles, Trident-II's and ground-based MX missiles), which indicate the U.S. Strategists' increasingly noticeable gravitation toward the "first strike" concept.

The "true" R. Reagan, as is evident, appears before the public not when he is making assurances about his desire to reverse the arms race, but when he says: "Talks, if they begin, will be concerned with precisely what sort of weapons to produce, and will not be about renouncing weapons for the sake of agreements or treaties."

The "zero option," the "interim option," and other recommendations put forward by the U.S. Administration and presented to the public as evidence of Washington's readiness to seek to achieve an agreement with our country have one radical defect in common: They are not based on a recognition of the necessity of taking the other side's legitimate security interests into account and, therefore, block, rather than clear the way for, talks.

The USSR has placed on the negotiating table an impressive package of practical proposals aimed at substantially reducing the levels of nuclear weapons in Europe, whereas in the centers of power across the ocean they talk about diplomatic "stimuli" in the shape of batteries of new missiles with a range of up to 2,000 kilometers installed in combat positions!

This is portrayed as a "response" to "growing Soviet might." Listening to the makers of these speeches, it turns out that the United States was engaged in "unilateral disarmament" in the seventies, and must now, they say, make up for lost time. In his 8 June speech, the U.S. President pointed to the important criterion of calculating forces in terms of the number of warheads possessed by each side. The near future will show how practically Washington's recognition of this criterion's importance will influence the course of the Geneva strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. It is material that when this criterion is taken into account, all the declamations about some sort of "window of vulnerability," which the United States alleges it has in the strategic field, disappear into dust.

The Soviet Government statement of 28 May points out that it is still not too late to stop the dangerous worsening of the situation. The USSR expresses the hope that the United States and its NATO allies will carefully weigh the consequences which the implementation of their plans to deploy new American missiles in Western Europe would inevitably bring and respond to the constructive Soviet proposals.

It is up to Washington to choose.

A Lesson Not Learned

For most Americans, the Pentagon's intervention in Indochina is a wound that has still not healed. The pain from it moves many influential U.S. figures to warn against the country's embroilment in new adventures of this kind.

This is not how they think in the U.S. official leadership. There they have more than once voiced a complaint regarding the fact that the United States "did not achieve victory" when waging war in Vietnam.

While the 300,000-strong U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" for carrying out interventionist actions in various corners of former colonial empires is being formed, the Washington administration, having revoked the not very serious limitations on the secret operations of the CIA and the FBI introduced after the Watergate episode, has set about using these "special services" both within the United States and beyond its borders even more extensively than before. Recently an order given by the U.S. President on preparation for the overthrow of the present government in Suriname was publicized. Nicaragua has become the object of the same subversive activity. Guatemala and Honduras have been transformed into bridgeheads from where mercenaries trained and equipped by American instructors operate against neighboring countries.

Some 18 months ago Ragan delivered a speech in Congress in which, to all intents and purposes, he identified what he called U.S. "National security interests" with claims to establish an American protectorate over Central America.

Even former President Carter recently described the El Salvador regime, which is backed by the bayonets of Pentagon henchmen, as the most bloody and despotic in the Western hemisphere. Whereas in the White House they are assuring us that, apparently, "democracy is flourishing" there!

And, as always, the hackneyed card of the "Soviet threat" to which is added the bugaboo of the "danger from Cuba" is being trotted out. Americans are being frightened by fantastic scenarios of how the Caribbean finds itself "cut off" from the United States. Imaginary pictures are being drawn with particularly broad strokes depicting the West's "asphyxiation" as a result of a break in oil supplies from the Persian Gulf. And "Moscow's machinations" figure here once again.

The truth is that it is precisely the U.S. course which is creating situations in which the international community's vital interests are threatened, and that includes the normal functioning of established trade and other ties. This course has already led to serious bloodshed in Lebanon last summer. The Israeli military would never have invaded that country without Washington's sanction and assistance. The continuance of this course is fraught with new, even more serious consequences.

What Trust!

Our country, during the half-century in which diplomatic relations have existed with the United States, has had occasion to deal with various administrations in Washington. Some understood the imperatives and demands of the time better, others worse. Some knew how to learn from experience and changed unrealistic policies, others clung to them until they found themselves completely left behind by events.

There is no lack of high-flown statements by the present U.S. leaders in favor of peace. But from the very outset their line has displayed an obsessive desire to spread their narrow class and ideological views, antipathies, and prejudices into the sphere of intergovernmental relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. It is not surprising that not only a worsening of the relevant bilateral relations, but an intensification of tension in the world as a whole was the result.

There can be no doubt that they deliberately set out in Washington to achieve this "effect" by their moves. As far back as the 1980 election campaign Reagan came out in favor of applying pressure on our country and its economy by stepping up the arms race. He did not give much thought to its countereffect, to the effect of the arms race on the United States itself. It is now becoming increasingly difficult for him and his ministers to ignore this aspect. The desired domestic and foreign dividends are not appearing. How many times do the strategists of anti-Sovietism have to be persuaded that their calculations are illusory! Some predecessors of the present Republican administration, running into similar discomfiting results, reconsidered their course.

This cannot be said of the present administration. The most they are doing in Washington today, in conditions of the deepening unpopularity of the confrontation course, is to apply some makeup.

Recently they have begun to speak in Washington about the desirability of improving the functioning of the "hot line" with the Soviet Union and certain other measures designed to "improve" the exchange of particular information between the two countries. This, they say, is necessary for "mutual trust"....

However, Soviet-American relations have suffered in recent years not through the imperfections of the communication channels noted, but for the reasons outlined above. And if they really wanted to change the matter in a positive sense in Washington, then they should begin with changes in key areas.

Europe was and remains the most important arena in this connection. There exists abundant scope for constructive actions here: The question of convening a conference is on the European political agenda -- the agenda for the conference would also include the problems of strengthening trust on the continent. The idea of this conference has received wide support. It has been approved by the overwhelming majority of the participants in the Madrid meeting. The U.S. delegation there is adopting an obstructionist position.

We are convinced, Yu.V. Andropov emphasized in conversation with A. Harriman and his wife Pamela, prominent U.S. political and public figures, that in the present international conditions, in the light of both the general strategic situation and the growing number of explosively dangerous problems in the world, the USSR and the United States cannot allow themselves to be directed toward military rivalry. The interests of all the peoples demand constructive cooperation between them.

There are no objective obstacles in the path of such cooperation. But there are the U.S. ruling figures' obsessive subjective aims, the pursuit of which resembles a dog chasing its own tail. But no one is chasing the United States. The Soviet leaders have frequently stated, and continue to state, their readiness to take into account legitimate U.S. interests in the international arena. The present administration's figures in Washington themselves chose the vicious circle of the policy in which they are turning. And the way out of the dangerous impasse they have created depends on them, and no one else.

TASS REPORTS ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD142040 Moscow TASS in English 1904 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 14 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov:

The Committee on Disarmament resumed its session in the Palais des Nations here today. The committee resumes its work in the atmosphere of further aggravation of the international situation as a result of the continuing attempts by the United States and its NATO allies to gain military superiority and disrupt the existing balance of forces, specifically, by going ahead with the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union consistently works at the Committee on Disarmament and at other international forums for consolidating international security, curbing the race of armaments and achieving disarmament. On the central problem -- prevention of nuclear war -- the Soviet delegation, jointly with the overwhelming majority of other states, achieved, following stubborn struggle against the U.S. obstructionist course, the inclusion of this issue into the committee's agenda. What remains to be done is the establishment of a special working body to work out political and legal measures guarding mankind from mortal danger.

Another top priority issue is comprehensive prohibition of nuclear weapon tests on which the Soviet delegation submitted a draft treaty. It is only due to the U.S. delegation's unwillingness to conduct talks with a view to elaborating a proper international agreement which prevents the committee achieving concrete results in its direction.

Prevention of the arms race in outer space is also a major problem. The world public is worried by the implementation of U.S. programmers on space militarisation. The delegations from the Soviet Union and other socialist states in the committee are strongly in favour of peaceful space. The Soviet proposal for conluding a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any types in outer space serves this aim.

The committee did certain work on drafting an international convention on prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons. But the most important stage of the talks is still ahead. Talks will be continued on such problems as ensuring safe development of nuclear power engineering, banning radiological weapons and other questions.

USSR CONVINCED 'NUCLEAR MADNESS' CAN BE STOPPED

LD151712 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] A year ago, at the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Soviet Union pledged not to use nuclear weapons first. Our commentary is by Aleksandr Zholkver:

One year since the pledge was made, its importance has become especially obvious. It reveals a fundamentally new approach to the entire body of problems concerning war and peace. Indeed, the present age of nuclear missiles with their unheard-of destructive power has shattered former military and political sterotypes. Over the past year (?foremost) scientists and politicians have issued repeated warnings that the nuclear war, should it break out, would destroy civilization and possibly the very life on earth. The world can no longer live according to the ancient Roman maxim of "get ready for war if you want peace," but this maxim is still repeated in certain quarters.

The nations should seek genuine security not on the road toward military superiority, but in a striving for mutual trust and for agreements to limit and reduce arms. It was these ideas that were expressed by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko at the United Nations when he announced the Soviet repudiation of the first use of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union expected that its initative would be reciprocated by the other nuclear powers. If they assumed the same clear-cut pledge, this would amount in practice to a general ban on nuclear weapons use. Unfortunately, no such steps have been made. Moreover, in the past 12 months the United States and also Britain and France have continued to expand their nuclear arsenals. In the United States the paper HERALD NEWS says that the American Administration is now building more nuclear weapons than at any time since the early 60's. It is not really difficult to guess who stands to benefit. A one-third increase in appropriations set aside in the American budget for next year to buy new nuclear weapons systems will be like a shower of gold for the military-industrial complex in the United States.

Nonetheless, no matter how strained international relations at present are, the Soviet Union remains convinced that nuclear madness can be stopped. The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, at full-scale session in Moscow, has reemphasized that no other problem is more important for the party than to maintain and strengthen peace. In the past year the Soviet Union has made quite a few constructive proposals for nuclear disarmament at the United Nations and outside it. Today, like a year ago, when it undertook not to be the first to resort to nuclear arms, this country believes in the power of common sense. It is convinced that humanity can avoid self-destruction and ensure peace and progress for the living and future generations.

PRAVDA ARTICLES ON CEMA NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY

PM151046 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 June 1983 in the first edition carries on page 4 under the rubric "The Community" a 4,500-word feature on the nuclear power industry in the CEMA countries. The feature includes a sketch map on nuclear power stations in operation or under construction in the USSR and the CEMA countries, a graph showing the increase in capacity, and brief reports on milestones in the nuclear power industry. A 500-word Prague dispatch from correspondent S. Vtorushin, headed "The Sector Gains Strength," describes the nuclear power industry in Czechoslovakia and its developing nuclear power machine-building sector. A 400-word Havana dispatch from correspondent P. Bogomolov, entitled "The First Cuban AES," describes the construction of the Juragua power station, due for commissioning in 1987. A 1,000-word special correspondent S. Baygarov dispatch from Slavuta in Khmelnitskiy Oblast, headed "The City on the Goryn," reports on progress on the construction of the Khmelnitskaya AES, where Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia are participating as well as the USSR. The report focuses on the work of Polish construction workers.

The edition also includes an article by A. Troitskiy, chief of the USSR Gosplan Power and Electrification Department, under the heading "Socialism's Energy: Cooperation Between CEMA Countries in the Nuclear Power Industry at the Present Stage," the text of which is as follows:

"In recent years the CEMA countries have devoted great attention to improving the structure of the production and consumption of fuel and energy resources and their rational and economical utilization. This is reflected in the long-term targeted cooperation program on providing the fraternal states with the main types of power, fuel, and raw materials. The long-term targeted cooperation program allocates an important place to the nuclear power industry. Characteristic features of this collaboration are the coordinated determining of the size of nuclear power stations to be constructed, the standardization of reactor installations, centralized fuel supplies, specialization and production sharing in the production of equipment, and the joint resolution of individual questions of the fuel cycle.

"The basis of the CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power is the general agreement signed in 1977 on the development of unified electric power systems for the period through 1990. The program for AES construction over such a long term also required the fundamental resolution of the question of the nuclear power machine-building base. To this end an agreement was signed in 1979 on multilateral international specialization and production sharing and reciprocal deliveries of AES equipment for the same period -- through 1990.

"Prior to the signing of these documents, the CEMA countries, on the basis of Soviet technical documentation, studied and assimilated new technology, organized the production of special steels and materials, and established cooperation in deliveries of subassemblies and components. At the same time dozens of new enterprises and existing ones modernized.

"Among the newly created capacities, a prominent place will belong to the major Soviet L.I. Brezhnev Atommash Plant, which has already commenced production of reactor installations and basic equipment for the primary loop. In Czechoslovakia, specialized shops have been created at the Skoda Association and the Vitkovice Machine Building and Metallurgical Plant. In Hungary, shops have been modernized for the production of transshipment machines at the (Gants-Mavag) plant. In Poland, a shop for the manufacture of pressure equalizers and steam generators at the Rafako plant, while at the Fakop plant a shop producing heat exchanges has been modernized. A number of facilities have been commissioned at enterprises in other countries participating in the agreement.

"The assimilation of this new task for the fraternal countries' industry required the resolution of complex technological tasks associated with the tougher demands made on the quality and reliability of equipment. The successful resolution of these questions was promoted by assistance from Soviet organizations. Practical assistance was given in preparing working technical documentation and in assimilating technology.

"All this enabled the CEMA countries basically to assimilate by 1980 production of the whole range of specialized technological equipment for AES's with the VVER-440 [water-moderated water-cooled] type of reactor. Since then, AES's under construction have been supplied with biological protection equipment from Bulgaria, specialized water purifiers from Hungary, heat exchangers from Poland, reactors, pressurizers, main circulation pipes, and also main shutoff valves and steam superheater-separators from the CSSR, and reservoirs, pipes, and steam separators for the RBMK [reactor high power boiling] type of reactor from the SFRY. It is deemed expedient for the overall coordination of cooperation between the participating countries and systematic monitoring of progress in fulfilling the commitments they have adopted to be headed by an intergovernmental commission at the level of deputy heads of government. It holds sessions which regularly exchange information and outline measures to fulfill commitments as regards the manufacture and delivery of AES equipment. The commission also discusses questions connected with creating new capacities, providing technical documentation on the equipment produced, drawing up price lists, and making certain amendments to the range of products, volumes of output, and schedules for reciprocal deliveries.

As a result of the collective measure adopted, the nuclear power industry in the socialist countries is developing on its own basis and is not dependent on the capitalist market.

"At present nuclear power stations with a total capacity of over 22 million kilowatts are in operation in the CEMA countries (it was 9 million kilowatts in 1977), including 1.76 million kilowatts in Bulgaria, 440,000 kilowatts in Hungary, 1.83 million kilowatts in the GDR, and 880,000 kilowatts in the CSSR. In 1982 more than 123 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity were generated at the CEMA countries' AES's. Another 36 power units with a total capacity of some 23 million kilowatts are at the stage of coordination, planning and construction (not counting the USSR).

"It is anticipated that in the next 10 years the total capacity of AES's in the CEMA countries will reach the 110 million kilowatt level. According to estimates, by 1990 the proportion of 'Atom" energy will be 15-30 percent in individual fraternal countries, and over 40 percent in Bulgaria.

"The program for the construction of AES's through 1990 which has been adopted by the CEMA states required a further deepening of multilateral scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear power sphere. To this end agreements were signed in 1980 on carrying out scientific research, experimental, and design work on assimilating power units with a unit capacity of 1 million kilowatts and developing large-capacity fast breeder reactor installations. Taking part in this work are organizations in Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR, and in some spheres SFRY collectives, as well as the Interatomenergo International Economic Association.

"The experience of international economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the nuclear power sphere indicates the great vitality of socialist internationalism and how forces are augmented when they are pooled to resolve major national economic problems."

CEMA POWER INDUSTRY COMMISSION MEETS IN SFRY

PM151644 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun -- A session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Electricity has been held in the Yugoslav city of Budva. Taking part were delegations from the CEMA countries and the SFRY and representatives of the CEMA countries' Unified Power Grids Central Control Administration and the Interatomenergo International Economic Association.

Those taking part in the session examined the report by the commission on the results of the word of the CEMA countries' unified power grids in 1982, heard information on the fulfillment of measures to implement the agreement on cooperation in the long-term development of the CEMA countries' unified power grids for the period through 1990, and outlined tasks for the future.

The commission also discussed information on the fulfillment of measures to commission new energy capacities and intergrid power lines of 400-750 kilovolts and the construction of nuclear power stations in the CEMA countries.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION MEETING IN KAZAKH SSR -- Planning experts from socialist countries are meeting in Alma-Ata, the capital of Kazakh SSR, on the question of developing and broadening relations among CEMA members. (Shamilkhanov), deputy chairman of the Kazakh State Planning Committee, addressed the conference on efforts being made for social and economic development in Kazakh SSR. The conference is being attended by representatives from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Cuba. Also attending the conference are representatives from the fraternal Soviet republics and from international scientific organizations. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 2 Jun 83 GF]

EDITORIAL ON SUPREME SOVIET PEACE ACTIVITIES

PM141435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Parliamentarians' Lofty Duty"]

[Text] Never before has mankind been forced with such a fatal borderline -- the threat of a world thermonuclear catastrophe. And never before has the responsibility of the supreme organs of state power, the parliaments of the world's countries, for man's present and future been so high.

They are invested with the right to adopt acts of legislation on questions of war and peace. They have a significant role in developing interstate relations. And no parliament walls can now protect those who sit inside them from the urgent demands of millions -- to halt the slide toward nuclear war before it is too late and to safeguard security and the peoples' peaceful cooperation.

Lenin's Decree on Peace is inscribed in letters of gold in our country's history. One of the Soviet power's very first acts of legislation, it became a remarkable symbol: The volleys from the "Aurora" proclaimed not only the birth of the first worker and peasant state but also the first state in history whose goal was peace and the peoples' friendship.

The Young Soviet republic from the very first advocated the peaceful solution of unresolved problems in the world and peaceful coexistence and competition between states with different social systems. Our people and the party of Communists which headed their struggle to build a new society were not afraid of this competition when the Soviet land was still only getting on its feet. We seek it with all the more confidence and the persistence now that the Soviet state has become mighty and strong.

Since the time of Great October, bourgeois propaganda has been speaking of "the Soviet peril." But we have never threatened anyone, either verbally or by force of arms. Yet particularly shortsighted "captains" of imperialism submerged in the quagmire of a profound crisis have frequently sought to save their "ship" on the paths of war. Now Washington in counting on gaining the upper hand in the conflict of ideas and social systems under the threat of new, lethal nuclear weapons. An insane venture!

It must also be said that it is meeting with support among some paliamentarians in Western countries, primarily the United States. The stooges of the military-industrial complex in the U.S. Congress are giving every encouragement to the adventurist course adopted by the Reagan administration aimed at cranking up the arms race and aggravating confrontation and tension in the world. The very course which poses a real threat to the entire globe.

Our people experienced the full brunt of World War II. Lasting peace both today and tomorrow is the most sacred aspiration for Soviet people. It is reflected in our country's fundamental law -- the USSR Constitution enshrines in legislation the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state.

It is well known how the postwar years began. The grass had not had time to grow on the battlefields before the West began to stroke the sinister fire of the cold war. Under these conditions the Law on the Defense of Peace adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet was an imporant event. It stated that "the propaganda of war, in whatever form it is undertaken, undermines the cause of peace, creates the threat of a new war, and is therefore a very grave crime against mankind."

Such actions are inconceivable in our country. Not only because they are forbidden by law but also by virtue of the very nature of the humane socialist society. Our social system and world outlook reject war as a means of resolving international problems. The law adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet generated a widespread response among the public of all countries, particularly where the opponents of peace had raised their heads.

The USSR Supreme Soviet's activity in safeguarding the peoples' security and preventing nuclear war and in implementing the Peace Program put forward by the CPSU is multifaceted. To this end, the USSR Supreme Soviet, its Presidium, and the Foreign Affairs Commissions of both chambers of our country's supreme legislative organ have, over the course of recent years, elaborated and adopted a whole series of very important resolutions and other acts. In implementing its constitutional powers, at its sessions the USSR Supreme Soviet has frequently examined questions connected with the international situation and the USSR's foreign policy. It has taken major steps in developing Soviet peace initiatives.

At the ceremonial session in Moscow marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee adopted an appeal "To the Parliaments, Governments, Political Parties, and Peoples of the World." It drew attention to topical problems of the present day and stressed that the demand for peace is assuming particularly great significance under present conditions when the states have weapons capable of destroying human civilization and life on earth itself and when the threat of war, which was successfully and markedly pushed back in the seventies, has begun to intensify again and international tension is mounting tangibly.

In the appeal, the words to the effect that the Soviet Union will do everything in its power to prevent war, resounded with new force. And our country is proving this in practice, advancing one after another, major peace initiatives making it possible to dispel the clouds gathering on the horizon.

The exchange of parliamentary delegations and active contacts between parliaments have become a widespread practice in international relations. The impetus for this was provided by the 9 February 1955 USSR Supreme Soviet declaration which called on parliaments to establish such ties. Life has proved that they serve the interests of mutual understanding and accord with the peoples' desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation. During this time 250 parliamentary delegations from over 100 countries have visited the Soviet Union. They have taken away with them vivid impressions and the truth about the Soviet people's life and our state's peace-loving foreign policy.

In turn, over 220 representative delegations from the USSR Supreme Soviet have visited various countries of all continents. Particularly fruitful cooperation is developing between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the supreme organs of state power of the fraternal socialist countries. Moscow, Volgograd, and Riga have recently welcomed with cordial hospitality a delegation from the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Power.

The USSR Parliamentary Group, which unites all Supreme Soviet deputies, performs a great deal of work in strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples. It belongs to the IPU and promotes the discussion at its forums of topical issues like disarmament, the elimination of obstacles to the development of international trade, the abolition of colonialism, and so forth.

A USSR Parliamentary Group delegation also took part in the fifth Interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe held in Budapest last week. At this conference the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies voiced the Soviet Union's unvarying loyalty to the Helsinki accords and its desire to preserve and intensify the detente process. It is this and nothing else which defines the Soviet Union's stance at the talks in Geneva, Madrid, and Vienna.

"We are for a Europe free from the nuclear threat," Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, addressing the dinner in honor of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto. "We are still ready initially to agree on very large-scale reductions of nuclear arsenals in Europe on both sides. Only this should be an honest and equitable accord. Let people not demand that the Soviet Union remain unarmed as the target of hundreds of the NATO countries' nuclear missiles without an equivalent retaliatory deterrent. If they adhere to the principle of equality and identical security then they can always reach an agreement with us."

Soviet people are convinced that peace can and must be preserved and strengthened through honest talks, with good will and efforts on the part of all states and peoples. It is the duty of all parliamentarians actively to promote this.

PRAVDA ON USSR'S TIES WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PM141426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 83 First Edition p 6

[Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor A. Kodachenko article: "Based on the Principles of Equality: The USSR and the Developing Countries"]

[Text] No event in history has had such a profound influence on the nature of international relations than the formation and strengthening of the world's first socialist state, born in the October Revolution. Soviet Russia emerged in the foreign policy arena as a principled opponent of colonialism and a consistent ally of the national liberation movement.

In one of the first documents of Soviet power -- the "Declaration of the Rights of the Working and Exploited People" -- V.I. Lenin sharply condemned the barbaric policy of "bourgeois civilization, which built the well-being of the exploiters in a few chosen nations on the slavery of hundreds of millions of the working population in Asia, in colonies in general, and in small countries." Fundamentally new treaties were concluded with Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Yemen, and other Eastern states on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. They laid the foundations for the establishment of relations of a new type between a great power and small states which were backward in socioeconomic development.

The defeat of Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II and the victories of socialist revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries, which led to the formation of the world system of socialism gave rise to the further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism. Imperialism weakened, which in turn promoted the disintegration of its colonial system. In these conditions there was a sharp increase in the significance of the Soviet Union's support for national liberation movements and the USSR's cooperation with countries which had liberated themselves from colonial oppression.

Support from the USSR ensures favorable conditions for their independent development. It plays an important part in rebuffing imperial acts of aggression and expansion. This can be seen especially clearly from the example of countries with a socialist orientation, in particular Angola, Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and also certain Arab states.

The Soviet Union's economic assistance to developing countries is of great significance. The historical experience of real socialism in building the new society can be widely used by peoples who have embarked on the path of independent development. In the USSR and other socialist countries, many problems have now been or are being resolved on which the developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are only just embarking.

In this sense, the leap forward accomplished by the formerly backward outlying districts of Russia in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, which in a very short space of time became flourishing republics of the Soviet Union, is particularly characteristic.

Experience indicates that the attainment of political independence by the majority of former colonial countries has not yet ensured their complete economic independence or led to the final elimination of the grave legacy of the past. Many developing countries remain as yet, to some degree, agrarian and raw materials appendages of the imperialist powers' economy.

The economic exploitation of African, Asian, and Latin American states enables Western monopolies annually to extort profits amounting to one-fifth of their national income. According to UN figures the outflow of capital from developing countries totals nearly $150 billion a year.

Naturally, the priority tasks facing the liberated countries are the radical restructuring of the former structure of their international economic ties, which was set up by imperialism and is based on exploitation and plunder, and its replacement with a set of new relations based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage.

An important part is played in eliminating the dominance of Western capital and forming economic independence for developing states by their establishment of wide economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The tremendous transforming significance of this cooperation is determined by the sincere desire of the USSR and the other socialist countries to help those states in their efforts to eliminate poverty, disease, and illiteracy -- that is, their age-old backwardness. The great Lenin, founder of the world's first socialist state, noted: "...the Russian model shows all countries something -- something very substantial -- of their inevitable, not too distant future."

The economic cooperation of the USSR and the other socialist countries with former colonial and dependent countries is developing at such rapid rates that it has become a noteworthy phenomenon in modern international life. The USSR's trade turnover with developing countries increased to R16.9 billion in 1982 compared with R6.3 billion in 1975 -- that is, an increase of more than 150 percent. Their share of the USSR's foreign trade turnover has increased to 14 percent.

The Soviet Union has cooperation agreements with 70 Asian, African, and Latin American states. By the beginning of the eighties some 1,700 industrial and other national economic projects had been built there with the USSR's assistance.

It is characteristic that the Soviet Union's assistance to developing countries is aimed above all at forming the production sphere of their national economy. Approximately nine-tenths of the resources provided for by agreements on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and developing countries are intended for these purposes, and more than three-fourths go on industry and energy. And more than half of all the resources go on the construction of heavy industry enterprises.

A peculiarity of the USSR's economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with those countries is its orientation toward the creation of key projects primarily in the state sector, which helps to strengthen the nucleus of their independent national economy.

At present, projects constructed with Soviet assistant account for some 35 percent of all steel smelting in India, 70 percent in Iran, and some 95 percent in Egypt; and 70 percent of all electricity generation in Syria, 60 percent in Afghanistan, and some 55 percent in Iraq.

In the current 5-year period as compared with the last one, it is planned, with the USSR's assistance, to increase capacities in developing countries for electricity production by 16 percent, for pig iron smelting by 120 percent, for steel production by 50 percent, and for coal extraction by 260 percent.

It should be stressed that the USSR's equitable, constantly growing cooperation with developing countries is invariably distinguished by the principle of mutual advantage. In exchange for its export deliveries and its economic, scientific, and technical assistance the Soviet Union receives from those countries various goods necessary to our national economy: raw materials, tropical agricultural products, semifinished and finished goods. In recent years increasing significance has been attached to production sharing, in particular the construction in developing states of enterprises in whose output both sides have an interest.

This type of cooperation between an industrially developed power and young liberated states is an example of the really just, democratic relations in the economic sphere which were advocated with new force at the seventh conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government held in Delhi recently. This cooperation is a real contribution to the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

The further growth of the might of the USSR and the entire socialist community and the all-round assistance and support which they give to the national liberation movement increasingly limit the opportunities for diktat by reactionary imperialist forces and for the restoration or preservation of colonial systems in one form or another.

The developing countries' socioeconomic progress is taking place in the conditions of active confrontation between the two world social systems, which has profound influence on the formation and distribution of internal class forces in those countries and consequently on their paths of social development. The predominant influence of world socialism in the international arena and its active support for developing countries in their desire to eliminate the system of neocolonialist domination and exploitation also create favorable potential for those countries' struggle against all forms of exploitation of man by man.

This deepening of the social content of the national liberation movement under the influence of the successes of socialist building, expressed, in particular, in the growth of the political activeness of the broad people's masses in the developing countries, was considerably strengthened in the seventies by the favorable international conditions created by the socialist countries' consistent, tireless struggle for the relaxation of international tension. In present-day conditions the path of economic development by-passing the stage of capitalism is becoming entirely realistic for young independent states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. And this is the main revolutionary significance of the experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for the liberated peoples.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON UNCTAD, COOPERATION WITH IRAN

NC151127 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Vera Lebedeva Commentary]

[Text] Greetings, dear friends. The Sixth UNCTAD Conference is being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Representatives from 160 countries, including Iran, are attending this conference. The participants in the Belgrade conference are meeting at a time when the world situation is complicated. The U.S. imperialists and its NATO allies want to severely harm the process of detente. They are escalating an unrestrained arms race. They are trying to upset the balance of power to the detriment of the Soviet Union and are driving the world toward the (?precipice) of a destructive nuclear war.

The progress and development of international economic and commercial relations too are facing daily increasing problems. Developed industrialist capitalist countries facing a deep economic crisis are trying to shift the weight of their problems to the shoulders of developing countries, and they are creating various obstacles to hamper their progress. Furthermore, they are further escalating their discriminatory attempts against the developing countries.

You, from your country's example, are aware of these methods of imperialist policy. During the monarchy, the administration of Iran's economic affairs was practically in the hands of imperialist monopolies. The imperialist monopolies savagely exploited Iran's natural wealth and prevented the creation of an industrial basis and the formation of a strong base for your country's national economy.

Following the popular revolution, which destroyed imperialist oppression in Iran in addition to destroying the monarchy, the United States, Britain and some other Western countries declared an economic siege on your country. U.S. companies unilaterally abrogated agreements that had been exchanged with Iran and they stopped delivering goods including medicines to Iran. As the Western companies largely set up assembly units in Iran during the monarchy, this halt in the delivery of raw materials, assembly parts, and spare parts strongly affected your country's economic affairs. Industrial units not having full production programs had to stop production and the employees and workers of these industrial units became jobless. It is necessary to note that more than 2,000 U.S. corporations and (?unofficial individuals) filed financial claims against Iran and demanded compensations for losses that they had allegedly suffered because of the revolution. (?Once again) the plunderer was complaining about someone that it had plundered.

The Soviet Union has adopted a principled stance on its cooperation with developing countries. This stance is completely contrary to the West's. Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade and head of the Soviet delegation at the Sixth UNCTAD Conference, said in a speech in Belgrade that the Soviet delegation has come to study proposals put forth by the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of 77 on the formulation of a program of urgent steps to be taken in connection with raw materials, trade, development, foreign reserves, and financial matters. The head of the Soviet delegation said: We want UNCTAD's activities that are aimed against discrimination and protective policy, against efforts to use these elements to inflict pressures on other countries, and against trade limitations stemming from uneconomic motives to be expanded.

Our country supports efforts by developing countries to wipe out the vestiges of colonialism in international economic relations and to reconstruct these relations on the basis of democratic principles, equality and justice, and the Soviet Union's fruitful cooperation with Iran is a manifestation of this. More than 100 industrial units -- among which are the Esfahan steel mill, the first national steel industry; the Arak machinery plant, the Aras River hydroelectrical installation, the housing plant, and other production units that are of vital importance to your country's economic affairs -- have been built with Soviet cooperation. Words cannot express of how much value the transit of Iranian goods via Soviet territory is. After the revolution the volume of transit goods trebled. The transit of goods, at a time when Iran faced the economic siege by the West, helped Iran to avoid economic bankruptcy. Such admissions can be seen in the Iranian and foreign press.

Assistance to developing countries in their struggles against economic backwardness is the principled policy of our socialist country. A message sent by the USSR Council of Ministers to the chairman of the Sixth UNCTAD Conference stresses that in the future too the Soviet Union is determined to expand its economic and commercial cooperation with willing developing countries on the principle of mutual benefit and equality.

U.S. PLANS TO CREATE ANTISATELLITE SYSTEMS SCORED

LD151844 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 15 Jun 83

["Space -- The Arms Race's New Channel?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jun (TASS) -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on military questions, writes:

Submitting to Pentagon pressure, the U.S. House of Representatives has voted against an amendment to the military budget. The amendment banned the allocation of funds for the creation of antisatellite weapons. Thus the green light has been given to the implementation of U.S. plans for the militarization of space.

Plans developed in Washington for the creation of antisatellite systems are a violation of the spirit and the letter of the treaty now in effect limiting antimissile defenses. In particular, this makes provision for the use of national technical capacities, including satellites, to check the observance of agreements, and bans the establishment of any obstacles to their operation.

The decision by the House of Representatives is a serious blow to the hopes of the world public for achieving an effective international agreement on a peaceful cosmos. As is known, the United States broke off negotiations with the USSR on antisatellite systems, and has thus far declined to resume them.

By rejecting a Soviet proposal to draft a treaty banning deployment in space of weapons of any type, and by pressing ahead with development of antisatellite systems, Washington is clearly striving to upset the military balance and attain supremacy over the USSR.

Endeavoring to lull the U.S. public, F. Ikle, deputy U.S. defense secretary, made the absurd assertion that the implementation of the Pentagon's plans for space will allegedly lead to the transference of war to "somewhere where there are no people."

The U.S. scholar Richard Garvin evaluates the threat of the growth of the arms race in space quite differently: "Wars in space," he stated, "are not an alternative to war on earth. They are only a prelude to war on earth."

The plans to deploy antisatellite weapons in space testify that in conducting its frantic antisocialist course, the U.S. Administration is ready to place under threat even the vitally important interests of its own people.

The time has come to erect a reliable barrier to the attempts of the U.S. militarists to turn space into a source of fatal danger for mankind.

Now, as Yuriy Andropov stressed, the crucial moment is really coming: Either the states involved sit down without delay at the negotiating table and engage themselves in drafting treaties banning the deployment in space of all kinds of weapons, or the arms race will spill over into space.

This assessment emanates from the principled lines of the USSR on questions of war and peace.

U.S. 'PROPAGANDA ONSLAUGHT' ON ARMS ASSESSED

LD152017 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Turning to Soviet-American relations and problems of curbing the arms race, in recent days I have counted three extensive speeches by President Reagan and two no less extensive interviews devoted to these questions. In addition, there are one statement and three speeches by Shultz, the secretary of state; two speeches and one interview by Weinberger, the secretary of defense; and finally a special State Department report and a special Senate committee investigation, all dealing with the same question. And of course there is any amount of newspaper commentary, conjecture, and speculation. Never before, perhaps, has such an avalanche of propaganda descended upon the heads of the American people, nor, in the words of our Academician Arbatov, has anyone in Washington lied so much or so shamelessly as now. Whole torrents of pacific phrases, of casuistry, of pharisaism, and a deafening, deliberate silence about the Soviet foreign policy initiatives; not a grain of truth about the USSR's position on the most important questions of consolidating international security, and not a single proposal of their own which one could call in the least degree constructive or sincere on these questions.

Why is this? Why has Washington chosen this precise moment to launch such a massive and unprecedented propaganda onslaught? Evidently because they recognize the gravity of the moment, and realize that the summer of 1983 is a time of decisive struggle for the minds of hundreds of millions of people, both in the United States itself and here in Europe.

In Williamsburg, the tone was set by Reagan, of course, the genial host who wasn't afraid to pound the table with his fist when he deemed it necessary. In Brussels, where the NATO defense ministers met, Weinberger gave the orders [diktoval]. And the Paris session of the NATO council was managed by Shultz.

In all three venues, it is true, other notes, not envisaged in Washington's score, could also be heard at times. But on the whole, the leaders of the West European NATO countries were successfully brought into line; they are in favor -- in favor of Pershing and cruise missiles, in favor of turning their countries into U.S. nuclear-missile bases. But what of the peoples of these countries? After all, they are opposed, and on the far side of the ocean they have to witness, like it or not, stormy eruptions on this side of the ocean, in Europe, almost every day, caused by the indignation and the protests of millions of people.

This is evidently precisely what those across the ocean are afraid of. Fear and fear alone moves those who have organized such a noisy propaganda campaign to influence public opinion in the West. The daily exercises in rhetoric by Reagan, Shultz, Weinberger, and like-minded NATO thinkers in Western Europe are designed first and foremost to strike a blow at the anti-militarist movement on our continent, to confuse it, to delude, disorient and immobilize the participants in the movement, and thus clear the path for the missiles once and for all.

If it were in the power of the NATO militarists, they would tear summer 1983 out of the calendar altogether, so that Williamsburg, Brussels, and Paris might be followed immediately by frosty December, when it is planned to place the Pentagon's first nuclear missiles on European soil. But it is not in their power, for time has its own laws. Summer has come to Europe. Autumn will come too. They will be hot and stormy.

SHULTZ RESORTS TO 'SLANDER' TO JUSTIFY STRATEGY

LD152350 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] The U.S. state secretary, George Shultz, has told the Senate Foreign Affairs Commission that the administration intends to build its relations with the Soviet Union on the position of strength in all areas. He underlined that the United States would continue to build up its military might and form a strong Western alliance to confront the Soviet Union. George Shultz resorted to crude slander to justify Washington's strategy. He claimed that the Soviet Union violated the treaties on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, although it is a known fact that it was the United States that refused to ratify the treaty and is deploying the MX strategic missile system in violation of the provisions of the treaty.

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT CITED

LD152347 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Speaking in Washington today, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has reaffirmed that the United States is fully determined in any event to begin deploying new American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe at the end of this year. He said that preparations for the deployment are -- and these are his words -- right on schedule. The first stage in the implementation of the NATO program calls for the deployment of 16 land-based cruise missiles each in Britain and Italy and also 9 Pershing II missiles in West Germany. As you know, the United States plans to site a total of 572 missiles in Western Europe.

CRITICISM IN U.S. OF APPROACH TO START TALKS NOTED

PM131115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Critical Voices"]

[Text] New York, 12 Jun -- Statements by leading figures in the Washington administration on some kind of "change" in the U.S. stance at the Geneva Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Talks have been received skeptically by public figures, politicians, and the press in the United States.

They promise to control armaments, but in fact they adopt every possible measure to further escalate the nuclear arms race, Senator E. Kennedy, a prominent figure in the U.S Democratic Party, stated at a Washington press conference. If the administration seriously sought to curb the arms race, it would renounce the creation of the latest MX strategic missile, Congressman E. Markey stressed. You only have to look at the Reagan administration's track record for it to become clear what the White House is really striving for, Congressman B. Bedell said. The refusal to ratify the SALT II Treaty, the elaboration of a massive program for "rearming America," the theory of "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning it, the breaking off of talks on a universal and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests -- these are the milestones which give a clear impression of the Reagan administration's stance, he noted.

In the opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES military-political observer L. Gelb, Reagan's "initiatives" are aimed at using a feigned desire for "flexibility" in talks with the USSR to secure the approval of Congress for the program for developing the new MX ICBM's. In essence, it is a matter of continuing the propaganda line adopted at the conference of leaders of the seven leading capitalist countries in Williamsburg -- using words about peace to camouflage the unrestrained, dangerous arms race.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON U.S. WEST EUROPE STRATEGY

PM091354 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by Ernst Genri under the rubric "Journalist's Musings": "Who Is Preparing an Attack on the Europeans?"]

[Text] The title of this article has nothing in common with fantastic ideas about extraterrestrials and I do not intend to mention I. Erenburg's novel "The D.Ye. Trust" [Trest D.Ye.]. What we are talking about is the intentions in which a number of high-ranking officials across the ocean are now engaging in complete earnest. To all appearances the subject is being discussed simultaneously in the Pentagon, the State Department, the National Security Council, the CIA, and also on the boards of the biggest U.S. military-industrial corporations, and among those who are rolling in money. But the main inducements undoubtedly come from the White House itself.

It is wrong to believe, as many people in the West do, that the socialist countries are the sole target of aggressive U.S. policy in Europe. Of course, anticommunism is the main and basic thing for Washington. But it is by no means everything.

The plans which are being developed there in fact embrace the European Continent as a whole, including the bourgeois countries. Their gist is to subordinate all Europe, thereby establishing U.S. world hegemony.

Aggression against the European socialist countries is the first and decisive step in this broadly conceived operation. After all, it is clear that if there were no community of socialist states on the world map right now, the United States would have ruled the world long ago, and the idea of an "American age" would have become a reality.

That is why people on the Potomac have for years now, virtually since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt in 1945, not ceased to threaten the Soviet Union. Moscow is not only and not simply an ideological opponent; it bars the way to the Americanization of Europe and the entire world.

The offensive against our continent, which does not cease for a single day, is being mounted simultaneously on various fronts.

A military offensive is being mounted before everyone's eyes. And it is noteworthy that it is being conducted with the assistance of the ruling circles of the very NATO countries which the Americans intend to sacrifice during the anti-Soviet aggression. The heirs of present-day West Europeans will be extremely surprised at this fact one day. Voluntarily turning your own land into a field for monstrous bloodshed and, moreover, in someone else's interests! That is something which has happened relatively rarely in history. To describe the course of Britain, the FRG, Italy, France and other NATO powers you have on the tip of your tongue a previously unwonted expression: political masochism. One way or another, the Pentagon-NATO bloc has been wearing down West Europe for 33 years now. Its militarization is being carried out even more rapidly than when Hitler was doing it. The population's vital interests count for nothing.

The United States is obviously taking absolutely no account of how much blood it will cost the Europeans.

It cannot even be ruled out that the most extreme U.S. militarists are secretly counting on draining the foreign continent and crushing it all the more easily.

As for southern Europe, for the Pentagon the whole point is that from here it is most convenient to prepare a strike against the Soviet Union in the direction of the Black Sea and the Balkans. That is why they want to turn the Mediterranean region into something like the Balkan "powder keg" which, prior to World War I, impeded lasting peace in Europe.

True, in the West European countries there are forces which not only do not oppose the U.S. anti-European strategy but, on the contrary, are giving it every support, setting their own governments against the Soviet Union for their part. Who are they?

They are the richest military firms which fear most of all the end or at least the limitation of the arms race.

They are the reactionary politicians who are afraid of the strengthening of leftwing forces in their own house and even dream of establishing authoritarian regimes of the Pinochet type in their own countries.

Let us move to the northern part of West Europe. Here the efforts of all democratic forces have long been aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone. Neofascism in the northern part of West Europe is weak and coups d'etat do not occur as they do in the southern part of the continent, and moreover, the example of Finland shows graphically how much the peoples can gain from a genuinely peaceful policy.

Nonetheless, matters are not reaching the point of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, as the Soviet Union resolutely advocates. The United States, thousands of kilometers from Scandinavia but represented in this region by NATO's northern headquarters, is raising obstacles.

Here, too, everything is covered by anti-Soviet strategic plans. The Baltic Sea is viewed in the Pentagon and the Bundeswehr headquarters in Bonn as one more potential NATO bastion. It is from here, to all appearances, that a strike against Leningrad is planned. It is clear in any case that for all countries of this region including Sweden and Finland, which do not belong to NATO, the Washington hegemonists have developed special aggressive dispositions.

The West German Bundeswehr is designed to serve as the NATO vanguard here. It is assigned the task of aggression against the GDR, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. To the applause of the revanchists and neo-Nazis, the Bundeswehr is constantly being armed and rearmed. Today it is considered the strongest army in West Europe. In NATO's "Central Europe" region it comprises half of all ground forces and it is a West German general who is in charge here -- one of those who once served in Hitler's Wehrmacht.

To which realistically minded people is it not clear that for the Pentagon West Germany is primarily a supplier of cannon fodder and in addition a forward-based position to be deliberately forfeited during U.S. aggression? That is why the United States continues to regard FRG territory as its bridgehead.

It is possible that in dooming the central European region to deliberate catastrophe, the Washington strategists are counting on gaining some time for their operations on other fronts. When will they finally understand that across the Elbe?

It is well known that in the forties Hitler believed that if he lost the war there would be no need to save the German people from death. Can it be denied that in present-day West Europe there are circles which are secretly thinking almost the same thing? This question is not without interest even psychologically. We spoke of "political masochism." But the revanchists and neofascists obviously have something even worse.

If we collect all the above-mentioned facts and consider them, a quite definite picture appears before our eyes.

Aiming against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, U.S. imperialism is at the same time trying to ENCIRCLE [published in boldface] Europe from the military-political viewpoint, to encircle it on all sides.

And as is well known, Washington is not restricting itself to this. At the same time a covert attack is being mounted on the West European economy through ruthless financial and trade pressure. Attempts to halt this U.S. operation are of no avail. As a result the West European economy's position in our day is indeed serious.

One of the main means of boosting the West European economy is the expansion of its trade with the socialist countries. This is acknowledged by all, even the biggest industrialists and bankers. About 2 million workers in West Europe are employed thanks to orders from CEMA countries. Many others would undoubtedly return to production if a broader path were opened for trade relations with the socialist world. But the United States is again saying "no." It stands to gain nothing more from his attitude either but the White House is still content.

The powerful CIA machine is also mounting an offensive, spending enormous funds on the secret infiltration of its agents into ruling circles, the press, radio broadcasting and television in the West European countries.

The large military monopolies are enjoying increasing influence in the West European countries. It is they which now play an important part in the leadership of the bourgeois parties and governments. Because these firms are, as a rule, linked with particular leading U.S. military-industrial corporations, Washington thus once again actively influences the West European countries' policy.

It is worth asking how many well-known West European statesmen now serve the United States rather than their own countries? It is hard to answer this intriguing question; there are so far no statistics. But no doubt a considerable proportion of the West European bourgeoisie at present is being eagerly Americanized.

True, it also includes forces which refuse to waive their countries' national interests and live under U.S. leadership. These realistically-minded circles -- they also exist in the United States itself -- are voting for the curbing of the arms race and conducting sharp disputes with those in favor of a return to cold war. Even the governments of some NATO powers sometimes venture to oppose U.S. diktat to some degree.

But the White House and its agents in West Europe are sparing no efforts to force fully silence voices.

Nonetheless, one thing is clear: It is not the White House, not the State Department, and not the transatlantic military-industrial corporations which decide the destiny of our part of the world. It is decided by the Europeans themselves. Decided by the peoples who do not want any Americanization of the world, who do not want war, and who do not want a mad arms dance.

OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON CIA OPERATIONS SCORNED

LD152336 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

A high-placed official from U.S. intelligence circles stated to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES that the CIA's secret operations, carefully elaborated and implemented, can be a legitimate and useful instrument of furthering American interests in the whole world. Such monstrous things are allegedly uttered not by individual crazy super-spies, but the Reagan administration as a whole.

No more and no less -- but a "legitimate and useful instrument". It is said with such outright cynicism, that, as is said, it is the limit. Actually, killing from around the corner, arson, bomb explosions, attempts at the lives of prominent statesmen, state coup d'etats, economic and other sabotage, are announced as legitimate. It is exactly because of such dirty actions that the U.S. espionage agency won such ill fame in the whole world. It created around itself the atmosphere similar to that between normal people and the leper.

Proclaimed with the same cynicism are the aims of the use of that "legitimate and useful instrument": advancement of American interests in the whole world. Noteworthy in that passage is above all the groundless denial of norms of international law which prohibits interference into internal affairs of states. And what is at issue is exactly the interference into internal affairs of other peoples, the undermining of stability of sovereign states, the struggle against national liberation movements in different regions, the overthrow of regimes, formed by the peoples who won freedom and independence. All the gamut, all diversity of events of international life, are boiled down to the narrow egoistic, self-seeking "advancement of American interests in the whole world".

Thus, one phrase of the U.S. Administration on the usefulness of secret operations for advancing American interests undermines the international order based on the norms and provisions of international law, the element of brigandage and anarchism is introduced into the sphere of international relations, imperial great-power ambitions of the United States are being put to the fore, of the United States which boasts of its strength and believes that it can do anything. The international community cannot reconcile itself with such precepts.

BRITISH RULE IN HONG KONG 'DAMAGES' PRC PRESTIGE

OW121041 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] It has been 85 years since Britain and China signed the 99-year lease on Kowloon. Station observer Sinitsyn writes in this connection:

Frankly speaking, this state of affairs should not be called a lease. It is actually the seizure of Chinese territory by the British colonialists. The lease agreement was an unequal treaty imposed on China by foreign imperialists at the end of the 19th century. If China had refused to sign the agreement, it would have been subjected to another armed British intervention like the one which resulted in the seizure of Hong Kong.

Chinese historian (Chen Gonglu) said that from the late 19th century to the early 20th century, China was nothing but a piece of meat to be chopped up by anyone in the eyes of the Western powers. Britain incorporated Kowloon into Hong Kong and built a powerful naval base on Chinese soil. From this Hong Kong-Kowloon base, Britain repeatedly sent expeditions against the national liberation movement of the people of China and other Asian countries. Chinese patriots have never acknowledged the unequal treaties signed by China with the imperialist powers and have struggled unremittingly for decades for the return of Kowloon and other ceded territories to the motherland and for the revocation of all privileges of foreign powers on Chinese soil. For instance, we all know that the great nationalist Dr Sun Yat-sen resolutely called for expelling the British colonialists from Hong Kong.

The Western powers claim that their present objectives and actions are different from those of the past. Of course, time has changed and the imperialists have also changed their manners and become trickier in their actions. However, they are not willing to return the things they have grabbed to the rightful owner. Britain continues to claim that the unequal treaties signed under the intimidation of British guns are completely legal. Under the pretext of this treaty, Britain continues to dominate Hong Kong -- its last colony in Asia. As it was in the 19th century, Hong Kong is still governed by a governor appointed by the British crown. The powers of the city council, the only elected organ, are confined to overseeing the city's sanitation and maintaining order at parks and other public resorts. However, not every Hong Kong resident has the right to vote for this leading organ. The eligible voters are the more than 10,000 very rich people. All of the high positions are occupied by Englishmen. The British authorities do not recognize trade unions. The working people in this colony can only dream of the 8-hour workday. Some 20,000 Englishmen live comfortably in Hong Kong with a population of 5 million. British judges, wearing the traditional wigs, still frequently pass death sentences on Chinese prisoners.

To continue the British colonial rule in Hong Kong will doubtlessly damage China's prestige and constitute an insult to the dignity of the Chinese nation as a whole. THE WASHINGTON POST writes: Nothing is as characteristic of the abnormal, old China as Hong Kong. It reminds the people of the aggression of the foreign powers and the almost 100 years of semicolonial status. Present-day Chinese patriots, like their predecessors 85 years ago, have resolutely called for restoring the Chinese people's sovereignty over Hong Kong. With indignation they recall the antinational policy of the traitors of the Qing Dynasty in their backstage dealings with the British imperialists.

However, judging from statements by Mrs Thatcher, British prime minister, and the British press, the British ruling clique is ready to keep Hong Kong in British hands at all costs. The British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH recently said that 6 months have passed since China and Britain held talks on Hong Kong's future, but Britain still refuses to make concessions on major issues.

AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN RESUME TALKS IN GENEVA

LD160957 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva June 16 TASS -- The Afghan-Pakistani talks with the mediation of Diego Cordoves, the personal representative of the United Nations secretary general, were resumed in the Geneva Palace of Nations today. The Afghan delegation to the third stage of the Afghan-Pakistani talks, which has begun here, is headed by Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the Pakistani one -- by Yaqub Ali Khan, Pakistan's foreign minister.

Talks Previewed

LD151702 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Through the mediation effort of the envoy of the United Nations secretary general, Afghanistan and Pakistan will resume talks on a political settlement of the situation involving Afghanistan in Geneva on 16 June. More from our observer Vladimir Korolev:

The talks began in June last year. Reporting back on their previous round at a meeting of the Afghan Government, Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost of Afghanistan said the talks proceeded in a frank atmosphere. The foreign minister described them as useful and pointed out that big progress was attained at them compared with the previous round.

The Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan also declared that certain progress was attained during the talks on a number of items on the agenda. He also said that other unresolved issues will be reviewed during another, that is the current, meeting in Geneva.

What is the essence of the problem that has arisen between the two countries whose people had always lived in friendship? What has led to the development of an unhealthy situation in the region? The point is that Afghanistan has become the target of an undeclared war and of a provocative campaign inspired and organized by the United States. So in order to reach the solution of the problem involving Afghanistan it is necessary to stop and not to resume armed and any other interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan.

On the basis of an agreement which must be secured by international guarantees, all the outstanding issues that have piled up lately can be settled and normal relations can be established between Afghanistan and its neighbors. A settlement of the issue will make it possible to solve the question about the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the contingent of Soviet troops which had been sent to that country at the request of its government to help rebuff outside aggression.

That is, in general terms, the normalization program put forward by the Afghan Government in official statements in May 1981 and August 1982. The position of the Afghan Government has been backed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It is shared by many independent developing countries. During his recent meeting in Moscow with the Pakistani Foreign Minister Yaqub Ali Khan, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko underlined that Pakistan, whose territory is used to carry out armed incursions into Afghanistan, can and must play an important role in ending tension that has developed in the situation involving Afghanistan.

The Afghan Government has to work for a just political settlement in a difficult situation. Kabul's goodwill has ensured the opening of diplomatic discussions between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the personal envoy of the United Nations secretary general. In one of his latest interviews the Afghan Prime Minister Soltan Ali Keshtmand has declared that his country will continue with these talks to achieve a settlement on a realistic basis. We believe, he underlined, that direct negotiations, rather than indirect, are the most effective and shortest way to such a settlement.

DRA FATHERLAND FRONT HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

Issues Peace Appeal

LD151909 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Kabul, June 15 TASS -- The World Assembly "For [beginning quotation mark as received] Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, will be yet another step of the peace forces of the planet to consolidate the process of relaxation of international tension, of curbing the arms race, stepping up the struggle of peoples of the world against imperialism, Zionism, racism, and apartheid. This is said in the appeal of the National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the peoples of the world, which was adopted at today's plenary meeting of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front, held on the occasion of the second anniversary of the formation of that mass public-political organization. The appeal firmly denounces the militaristic designs of imperialism, with U.S. imperialism at the head. Imperialist circles conduct undisguised interference into internal affairs of other countries, and put the world before the threat of a nuclear war. Such a policy of the imperialist circles creates a grave danger to the future of mankind, the appeal stresses.

Exactly in these conditions, the document stresses, what is necessary as never before are cohesion and unity of all peace and progressive forces of the world in the struggle against adventurist designs of international imperialism.

The National Fatherland Front of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, expressing the will of hundreds of thousands of working people of revolutionary Afghanistan, comes out in support of the peaceful constructive policy of the Soviet Union which is aimed at ensuring peace and security on earth. This policy enlists support and approval of the whole of progressive mankind, including the peaceable people of Afghanistan.

DRA's Ziray Speaks

LD152346 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Kabul June 15 TASS -- The Afghan people today celebrate the second anniversary of the establishment of the National Fatherland Front -- the largest public and political organisation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The third plenary session of the Front's Central Council, held in the Afghan capital today, was devoted to this signal event. The plenum examined the organisation's work over the past year and outlined prospects for invigorating its activity in the light of the decisions of the 11th plenary meeting of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, directed at further consolidation of unity of the country's working masses in fulfilling the tasks facing the country and defending the gains of the April Revolution.

The PDPA Central Committee has sent a message of greeting to the plenary session's participants stressing the important role played by the National Fatherland Front in ensuring the unity and cohesion of the working masses in revolutionary Afghanistan in building a new society and defending their gains.

During the past two years, says the message, the National Fatherland Front invariably expressed support for the general line of the party -- the guiding and directing force of Afghan society -- aimed at building a new prosperous society in the country.

The PDPA Central Committee called on the plenum's participants to step up their activity in preserving peace on earth, which expresses the will of Afghanistan's working masses.

Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the National Fatherland Front, delivered a report on the activity of the Front's Central Council. Speaking on behalf of hundreds of thousands of members of the organisation, he declared invariable support of the National Fatherland Front for the policy pursued by the PDPA and the Afghan Government. Saleh Mohammad Ziray resolutely denounced the machinations of imperialism and reactionaries against the gains of the April Revolution and the Afghan working people.

The plenum's participants approved the activity of the Central Council and adopted a resolution expressing determination to fulfil the tasks set by the party and the government, and tirelessly work for peace and security in the region and all over the world.

OIL EXTRACTION PROTOCOL WITH INDIA SIGNED

LD160305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0940 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent D. Makarov reports:

A protocol has been signed here on Soviet-Indian cooperation in the area of oil prospecting and extraction. It envisages the sending of several extra groups of Soviet specialists to India, and the delivery of equipment from the USSR for renewing boreholes which are standing idle and for increasing extraction at low productivity boreholes at deposits in the Gujerat region. The protocol plans for carrying out integrated exploration and geological prospecting work by Soviet field groups in the Indian state of West Bengal and on the coast of the Gulf of Khambat. The Soviet side will also carry out an assessment of the possibilities for exploratory work in a number of areas in the foothills of the Himalayas and the basin of the River Kaveri. In view of the growing dimensions of cooperation in the area of oil extraction and refinement, the protocol plans for the creation of a special working group within the framework of a joint interparliamentary Soviet-Indian commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The Indian press emphasizes that USSR assistance in this sphere is of great significance for the republic's economy. Created in 1956 with the broad cooperation of the USSR, the State Commission on Oil and Natural Gas has today become a powerful industrial organization equipped with the most up-to-date technology. In the course of its existence, Soviet and Indian specialists have drilled over 1,600 boreholes and discovered about 40 future oil and gas deposits on Indian territory. USSR assistance has played an important part in training national personnel for this industry. About 400 Indian engineers and workers have undergone production training in the USSR and almost 5,000 specialists have been trained directly at their workplaces.

As a result of fruitful cooperation in the 1982-83 fiscal year ending in March, the extraction of "black gold" in India has reached record levels.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES UK'S THATCHER

PM151122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To her excellency Mrs Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain:

Accept congratulations on the occasion of taking up again the position of prime minister of Great Britain.

We express hope for a positive development of Soviet-British relations which would meet the interests of peoples in both countries and the task of strengthening universal peace.

[Signed] USSR Council of Ministers

SPEECH BY FRG DEFENSE MINISTER CRITICIZED

PM160855 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 83 Second Edition p 4

[I. Maslov TASS-attributed "Rejoinder": "Mr Woerner's Strange Logic"]

[Text] FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner has earned a reputation for being a "firm Atlanticist" who, with a zeal worthy of better employment, misleads the public when he begins discussing military issues. He immediately contradicts the facts.

This is indicated by the speech by the chief of the West German military department to participants in the NATO Assembly session in Copenhagen. He claimed that the deepening of detente "is being hindered by the Soviet Union," which "is arming itself excessively." But, after all, these claims are no more than an attempt to deceive. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states, in the Prague Political Declaration, proposed concluding a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Not only has NATO not given a response to this proposal to date, but is is also hushing it up in every possible way.

Nor do Woerner's words on the "necessity of the policy of detente" accord with logic. The question arises as to what kind of d .ente can be involved when the selfsame Woerner zealously tried to vindicate the bloc's decision on deploying in Western Europe, principally in the FRG, new American first-strike nuclear weapons targeted on the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. Here, too, the leader of the FRG military department resorts to rearranging the facts: "The new missiles are necessary to defend Europe from the Soviet threat."

Patently desiring to please Washington yet again, Woerner opposed including in the total balance of forces in Europe British and French nuclear weapons, which are a fundamental component of the NATO arsenal and are directed against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

The Bonn minister also demonstrated his hostility to detente at the point in his speech where he completely swept aside Swedish Prime Minister O. Palme's proposal to create a zone free from theater nuclear weapons in Europe. It thus becomes clear that Woerner is not concerned about peace. He fully supports Washington's aggressive course, which is jeopardizing peace and international security.

SOVIET OFFICIAL QUESTIONS FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

PM131232 Paris LE MATIN in French 9 Jun 83 p 19

[Article by O. Lomov of the Soviet Information Office: "France Is Playing Into Washington's Hands"]

[Text] Moscow has taken note of the French leadership's latest actions, which make that country even more dependent on NATO's military machine and the U.S. militarist line. The Soviets have every reason to be worried by the line taken by Paris at the meeting of the "Seven" in Williamsburg and by its confirmation of unconditional support of the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviets value cooperation between our countries and the contribution which France made to detente in the second half of the 1960's and throughout the 1970's. Thus Moscow cannot remain indifferent to the new characteristics of French foreign policy, which are ultimately in keeping with Washington's aggressive designs.

There is reason to wonder what has happened to France's traditional political realism. Does much remain of the country's "independent" line? Does Paris have the right to express its "indignation" at the fact that the USSR has to take into consideration the French (just like the British) nuclear potential in the Geneva negotiations if the French Republic now feels it has to march in step with NATO? It does not matter much who gives the order to push the nuclear button; the important thing is the direction in which the deadly missiles will be launched in case of nuclear conflict....

However, it is significant that the result of the Williamsburg meeting did not bring Paris economic dividends in the form of concessions expected from across the Atlantic in exchange for greater loyalty as an ally. Paris' "Atlanticism" pleased the White House, but its friendship does not extend to its purse....

The massive campaign of anti-Sovietism and espionage which has engulfed France will not bring laurels to its initiators, either. The Soviets believe that the French have not forgotten with whom they have built a Europe of stability and security, or what Soviet orders in the framework of bilateral trade have brought and are still bringing the French workers when the unemployment rate is so high in France. Moscow is also convinced that France's real national interests lie in European cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, and not in confrontation with the latter.

LEBANESE CP HEAD EXAMINES U.S., SOVIET ROLES

LD152257 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Lebanese people, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, George Hawi says:

[Begin recording] The future of the entire country is in danger, not only with regard to the political (?tension) which is probably going to be intensified, but also with regard to our existence as sovereign and free (?people). It is common knowledge that Israel seeks to partition Lebanon and turn it into sectarian and racist small states, similar to [words indistinct], constituting a precendent for dividing the countries of the whole region on this basis so that Israel can achieve the secure borders which it claims.

It is also common knowledge that the Americans support this Israeli course, and they give Israel everything to ensure the success of the plan. Therefore, Lebanon faces reduction should the Israeli-U.S. plan be allowed to succeed. But, however, our people's struggle is intensifying against Israeli occupation and against U.S. domination. The heroic actions by the Lebanese national resistance front against the Israeli occupation are increasing, are intensified, and are severely taxing the Israeli occupation army. Yesterday, the Israeli enemy prime minister, Begin, was compelled to admit the degree of attrition being suffered by the Israeli occupation army in Lebanon. On the popular level, the uprising operations against occupation are increasing. It can be said that we are seeing the beginning of a torrential popular uprising to expel the forces of the Israeli occupation forces from our country.

But the United States and Israel have exerted the most intense pressure in order to impose a humiliating agreement between the Lebanese authorities and Israel with the supervision of the United States. This agreement encroaches on the independence, sovereignty, and unity of Lebanon as it directly places the entire south, and indirectly, all of Lebanon, under direct and indirect Israeli control. It also makes the United States a judge while it is a partner of the aggressor and a protector of aggression.

A more dangerous aspect of this agreement is the fact that it disturbs the internal Lebanese relations among various sects and political forces; consequently, it encourages the fascist forces to persist in their efforts for [word indistinct] military domination over the country. In other words, it exposes the unity of the country to danger.

Furthermore, it threatens the security of Syria and that of the Palestinian cause -- i.e. the pan-Arab cause of our Arab peoples. Therefore, this agreement constitutes an additional danger to Lebanon and to Syria. It also constitutes a danger [words indistinct] in the Middle East region only, but also at the international level.

It is common knowledge that the Americans and the Israelis use this agreement as a starting point for intensifying plots against Syria and for preparing the grounds for a new military confrontation that threatens peace and constitutes a great danger. It is quite obvious that, thanks to this agreement, the situation is once again becoming tense in the Middle East region, with the threat of resumed fighting.

We are aware of the fact that our struggle against this agreement is but a part of the general struggle that seeks to restore the independence of Lebanon and to expel the forces of occupation from its territories unconditionally in accordance with the UN Security Council's Resolutions No 508 and 509.

We enjoy obvious support from the Arab peoples' liberation movement, and in particular, from sister Syria.

In this respect, we are aware of the role being played by the USSR in supporting the just struggle of our people and the Arab peoples against this fierce American-Israeli onslaught. It is common knowledge that the United States wants to impose its monopolization of the process of resolving the Middle East crisis its own way and against the legitimate interests of our peoples. But the Soviet Union, through its full support for our struggle, through its consolidation of Syria's defensive power, its (?opposition) to the U.S. course, its support for the Palestinian cause, is making a basic contribution to placing the Middle East crisis on the road to the right solution. It is obvious that such a solution cannot be achieved except by (?foiling the U.S. plan) and by working within an international framework to discuss the Middle East crisis with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. This is fact is the essence of the Soviet proposals which alone are capable of achieving the climate for a sound solution for the Middle East crisis in line with the interest of the peoples and states of the region, and in the interest of peace in the region and in the world.

We should like to express profound thanks to the Soviet Union for this stance; it seeks Lebanon's independence, its unity, and the safety of its territories; it has a basic interest in Lebanon remaining united, free, sovereign, and independent. This just Soviet support for our struggle is our best guarantee in our struggle -- a guarantee of the triumph of our cause. [end recording]

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY DAY WITH LEBANON NOTED

LD150733 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- "The aggressors must unconditionally pull out its troops from others' lands. This is demanded by the decisions of the U.N. Security Council. This is the goal of the struggle waged by the Lebanese patriots, all progressive forces in the world," SELSKAYA ZHIZN says today.

In an article marking the international day of solidarity with Lebanese people today, the newspaper of the CPSU Central Committee denounces Tel Aviv's unprovoked aggression which was unprecedented in its scale and barbarity and spelt innumerable calamities for Lebanese and Palestinian people. A total of 70,000 civilians killed and wounded, cities reduced to rubble, Palestinian refugee camps effaced from the face of the earth, and the tragedy of Sabra and Shatila where 5,000 people were brutally killed -- such are bloody traces left by Israeli interventionist troops in Lebanon.

Continuing its occupation of Lebanese territory, SELSKAYA ZHIZN says further, Tel Aviv is converting it into a jumping-off ground for widening the scope of aggression against Arab countries and preparing an attack on Syria. All these actions are being coordinated with Washington which has billeted its troops in Lebanon under the flag of the "multinational force". Israeli invaders and their U.S. patrons are now seeking to cover up the committed and planned crimes with the so-called "peace agreement" which was foisted on Lebanon and which is vigorously rejected by the progressive forces of that country.

The movement of solidarity with Lebanon, and protests against the Israeli-U.S. military collusion, the paper notes, are mounting all over the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 14-15 JUNE CPSU CC PLENUM

Andropov Plenum Speech

PM152310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 83 First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "The speech by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum held on 15 June 1983" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: Our plenary is discussing one of the fundamental questions of the party's activity, one of the most important component parts of communist construction. What do the principal tasks of the party in ideological work in the present conditions boil down to?

First, our entire ideological, educational and propaganda work must be resolutely reaised to the level of the big and complex tasks which the party is solving in the process of perfecting developed socialism. The party committees of all levels, every party organization, must understand that no matter how important are the other questions with which they have to deal (economic, organizational, etc.), ideological work is increasingly advancing to the fore. We clearly see the serious damage that is brought about by shortcominggs in this work, by the insufficient maturity of the consciousness of people, when this occurs. And on the other hand, already today we feel well how the pace of advance increases when ideological work becomes more effective, when the masses understand the party's policy better, regarding it as its own, as a policy according with the vital interests of the people.

Second, we have at our disposal a tremendous arsenal of means of education and upbringing. These are the press and radio, television and oral propaganda, and the huge network of educational establishments of various types. All this was mentioned at length both in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's report and in the debate. The matter now is to utilize all these means more correctly, to use them more vigorously, creatively, taking into account, in particular, the considerably increased level of education and requirements of Soviet people. Here we are yet to learn a lot, and our main adversaries on this road are formalism, triteness, timidity, and at times laziness of thought. We should also proceed from the premise that the forming of the consciousness of Communists and all citizens of our socialist society is a matter not only for professional ideologists, propaganda workers and workers of the mass media. It is a cause of the whole party.

Third, the question of cadres. In all party committees -- in the republics, territories, regions, cities and districts -- there must be specially trained cadres capable of skillfully organizing ideological work with different groups of the population -- with workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, young people -- and bearing responsibility for this work. These must be respected and educated people. The necessary conditions should be created for them, and concern shown for the systematic growth of their qualifications. As to the criterion of evaluating their activity, there is only one: the level of the political consciousness and labor activity of the masses.

Fourth, a new, considerably higher standard of ideological and theoretical work in the field of social and first of all economic sciences, of the work of our scientific institutions and of each scientist separately must be ensured. A resolute turn is necessary towards real, practical tasks which are being set before our society by life. In the same measure as natural sciences, the social sciences must become an effective assistant of the party and the entire people in the solution of these tasks.

Fifth, a big role must be played by a change of style in the performance of the network of our political education and mass political study. It is necessary first of all to put an end to formalism, to a mechanical, divested from life memorizing (or reading from a prepared text) of these or those general propositions. The essence of political study is for every one to understand more deeply the party's policy in present-day conditions, to be able to apply in practice the obtained knowledge, and to have a clearer idea of his own duty and to carry it out in deeds.

Sixth, in the entire educational and propaganda work it is necessary to constantly take into account the specificity of the given period of history through which mankind is living. And this period is marked by a confrontation, unprecedented in the entire post-war period by its intensity and sharpness, of two diametrically opposite world outlooks, the two political courses -- socialism and imperialism. A struggle is going on for the minds and hearts of billions of people in the world. And the future of mankind depends in no small measure on the outcome of this ideological struggle. Hence the exceptional importance of the ability to bring to the broadest popular masses in the whole world the truth about socialist society, its advantages, and its peaceful policy, in an understandable and convincing form. It is no less important to skillfully expose the lying, subversive nature of imperialist propaganda. What we need is a well considered single system of counter-propaganda, one that is dynamic and effective. In short, we have a lot to do in the ideological sector and we must tackle the job without putting it off.

But even the most striking and interesting propaganda, the most competent and intelligent teaching, and the most gifted art, will fail to reach their aim if it is not filled with profound ideas closely connected with the realities of present-day life and an indication of the road of further advance. In this sense the new edition of the CPSU program, which is being prepared on decisions of the 26th congress, is to play an exceptionally important role for ideological work and for the party's entire work in general.

The present party program, as it is said in the resolution of the congress, on the whole correctly characterizes the laws governing world social development, the aims and the principle tasks of struggle by the party and the Soviet people for communism. Its fundamental provisions are confirmed by life. Much of what is recorded in the program has already been fulfilled. At the same time, some of its provisions, and this must be said straightforwardly, have not withstood in full measure the test of time because they contained elements of separation from reality, of anticipating things, and of unjustified detailedness. Besides, many important changes have taken place during the two decades in the life of Soviet society, in the life of other socialist countries, and in world development as a whole. All this requires a deep theoretical analysis and should be taken into consideration in the drafting of the party's long-term strategy for domestic and foreign policy.

A realistic analysis of the existing situation and clear landmarks for the future, linking the experience of life with the ultimate aims of our Communist Party -- this is what one would like to see in the new edition of the CPSU's program. In connection with the drafting of the party's second program V.I. Lenin said: "Not exaggerating in any way, being absolutely objective and not departing from facts, we must say in the program what there is and what we intend to do." (Footnote 1) (Lenin: "Complete Collected Works," Vol 36, p 55) And that is how we, comrades, must act as well.

What is necessary first of all for a correct understanding of prospects -- in economics, politics, and in ideology -- is a clear idea of the nature of the stage of social development through which we are now passing. The party has defined it as the stage of developed socialism.

This is a society in which an economic base, social structure, and politcal system in line with socialist principles have already been fully created; in which socialism, as it is customary to say, devleops on its own, a collectivist basis.

All this, of course, does not mean that the society we have created can be regarded as perfect. It still has many objectively determined difficulties which are natural for the present level of development. There also are numerous shortcomings caused by subjective reasons, by the not always skillful and organized work of people. AND IN THE PRESENT CONDITIONS THE PROGRAM OF THE PARTY SHOULD FIRST OF ALL BE A PROGRAM OF THE PLANNED AND ALL-ROUND PERFECTION OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM AND, CONSEQUENTLY, OF FURTHER ADVANCE TO COMMUNISM. The text of the program, it seems, should contain a detailed characteristic of the period of developed socialism.

It is well known that the makeup of every society is determined in the long run by the level of development of its productive forces, by the nature and state of production relations. In our social development we have now approached such a historic line where deep qualitative changes in productive forces and a corresponding perfection of production relations have not only ripened but have also become inevitable. This is not just our wish, comrades; this is an objective necessity, and there is no way of avoiding it. And the changes in the consciousness of the people, in all the forms of social life that we are used to calling the superstructure, must take place in close inter-connection with this.

The key task in the economic sphere is the CARDINAL RAISING OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. Here we must strive to attain the highest world levels. For it is for good reason that Lenin viewed this in the long run to be the most important, the main thing for the victory of the new social system. (Footnote) (ibid, Vol 39, p 21) This task has acquired special importance now in conditions of the scientific and technological revolution, both for our domestic development and in the international aspect.

What will be the road taken by the development of productive forces in our country in the foreseeable future?

The immediate aim is clear: First of all, it is necessary to bring to order what we have, to ensure the most reasonable utilization of the country's production, scientific and technical potential, this is including the overcoming of the lagging behind of such branches as agriculture, transport, and the service industry. The report and the subsequent debate touched on the struggle for the strengthening of discipline and order, for increasing organization and responsibility that has started in the country on the party's initiative. I want to stress, comrades, that to ensure the smooth and uninterrupted work of the entire economic mechanism is both a requirement of today and a program task for the future. This is a component part of the general process of perfecting our social system.

The main road to a qualitative shift in the productive forces is, of course, the transition to intensive development, the merging in reality of the advantages of our socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution. Moreover, of its latest stage, which holds promise of a technological dramatic change in many spheres of production. I think all will agree that this direction of the activity of the party and people should be worthily reflected in the new edition of the party program.

A single scientific-technical policy acquires decisive importance now. A tremendous amount of work awaits us in the creation of machines, mechanisms, and technologies both for today and tomorrow. We will have to automate production, ensure the widest use of computers and robots, and the introduction of flexible technology allowing for a quick and effective readjustment of production for the manufacture of new output.

The future of our power industry is, first of all, the utilization of the latest atomic reactors, and in the future also the practical solution of the problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion. Also on the agenda are such tasks as the production of materials with pre-set properties, the development of biotechnology, the extensive use in the industry of wasteless and energy-saving technologies. All this will bring about a veritable revolution in our economy.

Unforunately, comrades, as you all know, it is the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into practice that is a snag for us. The economic manager who takes the "risk" and introduces at his enterprise new technology, who employs or manufactures new equipment, often turns out to be the loser, while the one who keeps away from innovation loses nothing. The task, therefore, is to work out such a system of organizational, economic, and moral measures that would make both managers and workers, and, of course, scientists and designers, interested in the renewal of equipment, and would make work in the old-fashioned way unprofitable. The State Planning Committee, the Academy of Sciences, and the State Committee for Science and Technology are now working on this. But this must be done at a faster pace since loss of time costs the country dearly.

And it goes without saying that to raise the effectiveness of production it is necessary drastically to reduce the use of manual labor, first of all, by way of comprehensive mechanization. The situation in the field of labor productivity will be drastically changed by the extensive use of robots, especially in those sections of production where they are still using manual, physically arduous, semi-skilled, and monotonous labor methods. This will make it possible for hundreds of thousands of people to work in other, more favorable conditions, and to derive greater satisfaction from their work. This is of funamdental importance, comrades, for it will facilitate the solution of one of the main tasks of communist construction -- the task of overcoming the substantial distinctions between physical and intellectual labor.

Generally speaking, the main productive force, of course, is man, his labor activity. I have in mind here not only conscious discipline, a creative attitude to work, but also the precise, competent organization of the work of the people and its remuneration.

Thereby we approach here the question of the perfection of production relations, the basis of which is the social ownership of the means of production. As is known, in our country it has a dual form: state property and collective farm-cooperative property. In the future we see the merging of these two forms into a single form of ownership, ownership by the entire people. Of course, the mechanical transofrmation of collective farms into state farms is not the way. Practice shows that there are other ways -- for example, agro-industrial integration, the devlopment of intercollective farm and collective farm-state farm amalgamations. This entire problem should be deeply and clearly elucidated in the program.

There is also another important moment. We must not forget that we are living in a SOCIALIST society, the development of which should be regulated by the cardinal principles of socialism, including, of course, the principle of DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO WORK. In this country everybody has equal rights and equal duties to society. As to full equality in the sense of equal use of material boons, this will be possible only under communism. But we will have to traverse a long road before that. It will require a much higher level both of the economy and of the consciousness of people. As for the present, if we are not to count a certain part of the social consumption funds, every citizen in our country has the right only to such material boons that correspond to the quantity and quality of his socially useful work, and only to them. And here strict accounting and strict observance of this principle are important.

The improvement of relations of production also calls for a radical improvement of planning and management.

We have formed a unified national economic complex and have amassed certain experience in comprehensive planning by regions and by key economic problems. The latest examples of this are the Food Program and the energy program, major documents with a long perspective; a kind of the GOELRO Plan (the program put forward by Lenin for the electrification of the country) in present-day conditions. The party, the state, and the entire people will have to do a great amount of work to carry out these programs. But there are well-known shortcomings in our planning, such as the unjustifiably spreading thin of the resources, lack of balance in the plans, and a gap between the mass of commodities and the incomes of the population. It is an economic as well as political task to do away with such things.

Today the development of production relations makes new demands on the organization of the socialist emulation movement. At present one of the principal forms of this movement is competition for an overfulfillment of production plans, chiefly by quantitative indicators. In many cases this is justifiable as before, especially in the extractive industry. I think, however, that it would be worthwhile now to focus attention on such aims of the emulation movement as raising the quality of output and making a better use of production capacities, raw materials, energy and working time. And of course, there must be reasonable economy in everything -- from a metric ton of metal to a kilo of bread.

Generally speaking, the forms of the socialist emulation movement, just as of other public initiatives and mass movements, are not something rigid and immutable. They change depending on the level of the material and cultural maturity of society. And it is the duty of the party to notice in time, support, and spread all the useful and meaningful initiatives.

Comrades, at the 26th congress we stressed in a most definite manner the need to ensure a close connection between economic and social policies. And this is quite understandable, for the ultimate objective of our efforts in the economic field is to improve the living conditions of the people.

In drawing up our economic plans we should learn to take into account and to reflect in them all the major factors of the development of our society: social, national, and demographic. This must be a unified policy of the party, a unified strategy of social development.

The slogan "Raising the Living Standards" is used often in our country. But it is sometimes interpreted in a simplified way, having in view only the growth of the incomes of the population and the production of consumer goods. In fact, the concept of living standards is much wider and richer. It encompasses a steady growth of the consciousness and cultural level of the people, including their cultural standards in everyday life and conduct and what, I would call, reasonable consumption. Also encompassed in this concept is a good public order, health, a rational diet, a high quality of public service (with which, as is known, far from all is well in our country). It also encompasses a morally and aesthetically adequate use of free time. In short, everything which together is worth being summed up as being civilized in line with socialist principles.

A tremendous headway has been made in our country in improving the housing conditions of the population. Yet the housing problem remains acute for many. We shall mainly solve this problem in the near future -- every family will have a self-contained apartment. But it must be seen to it that these apartments, just as other good things in life, are distributed fairly with due account taken of certain factors such as how the person concerned works. It is worthwhile, perhaps, to provide for a broader development of house-building on a cooperative basis and for the use of funds of enterprises in construction -- and not only of residential houses, but, say, of pensions and homes for the aged, wherever this is possible and needed.

This will be good not only economically but will also help cultivate in people a feeling of collectivism and a sense of direct involvement in decision-making on public affairs.

It is not enough to improve the system of cash remuneration for the work done; it is also necessary to produce the necessary amounts of goods that are in demand. And the highest quality standards should be set for them, without any allowances. At present one sometimes finds it vexing to see that although the initial materials are good, the quality of the final products is such that people prefer to overpay a profiteer for good, tastefully made products. This situation must be corrected, and corrected without delay.

It is especially necessary to see to it that the population is supplied with quality foodstuffs without any interruptions. And in this respect, it must be done in such a way as to achieve the greatest possible self-sufficiency. The aim of our Food Program is to solve this problem.

Questions of health services will undoubtedly hold an increasingly important place in the social policy of the party. The democratic character of our world's first system of free health services is known to all. But its quality level is far from meeting the demands made upon it by developed socialism. This was pointed out more than once in party decisions in recent years. It will take no small efforts to carry out these decisions. Special attention is claimed by the problem of the prevention of diseases. One of the ways to achieve this is to introduce annual prophylactic examinations of the entire population. This is a matter of public health, that is, a matter of paramount importance socially and economically.

The solution of all these major tasks in the party's domestic policy will mean a marked advance to the social homogeneity of society. This great aim, set theoretically and dreamed of by several generations of Communists, has become for us today a matter of immediate practice. Experience suggests that, judging by everything, the establishment of a classless structure of society will in the main take place at the state of mature socialism. This conclusion of the 26th Congress of the CPSU will evidently be reflected in the new edition of the party program.

The party proceeds from the belief that the years and decades to come will bring with them considerable changes also in the political and ideological superstructure, in the spiritual life of society.

I shall address first the issue of the development of our political system, about the improvement of socialist statehood and the broadening of socialist democracy. Many objectives of this score, contained in the operating party program, have already been realized, especially after the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR. The ties between the deputies and the soviets in general with the population have grown markedly stronger. Nationwide discussions of major draft laws have been firmly established in practice. The role of people's control has grown. The trade unions, now encompassing practically all working people in the towns and villages, are becoming more active.

In short, a great deal has been done. But not, of course, everything that should have been or could have been done.

Let us take, for instance, the existing procedure for taking decisions on major matters of the state and public life. There exist possibilities for further democratizing it. I have in mind broader discussions of such draft decisions in labor collectives; a study without fail, in appropriate cases, of the conclusions of trade unions, Komsomol and women's organizations; and a maximally attentive approach to the proposals of working people.

And cannot greater publicity in work and regular accountability of leading executives to the population help bring the activities of the party and state bodies closer to the needs and interests of the people?

Recorded in the party program is a task for reducing and simplifying the managerial apparatus. I think that, as before, this should be regarded as an urgent task. This is both a practical and political matter of principle which was posed by Lenin as an issue of special importance. Something is being done in this respect today, but this is not enough. I am convinced, comrades, that the staffs of many institutions and organizations can be considerably reduced without any harm to their work. The persons thus released will always find employment for themselves where there is a personnel shortage.

The subject of the further development of democratic principles in the management of production should hold, of course, an important place in a new edition of the party program. The session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will examine tomorrow our first ever draft law on labor collectives. This is an act of great political importance. It is right and good that the law is to be adopted after a detailed and truly nationwide discussion. And it is very important that it should be translated into life in full measure.

The normal progress of our social development is inconceivable without the strictest observance of laws protecting the interests of society and the rights of citizens. It is necessary specifically to eliminate completely such things as cases of the use of the state, public property, or office for purposes of personal enrichment. As a matter of fact, this is nothing else but undermining the very essence of our system. Here the law must be implacable and its application inevitable. Defense of the interests of the people is one of the mainstays of our socialist democracy.

There is one more thing, comrades. We should declare a real war on practices whereby our democratic principles and standards are not supported by action and people make do with mere form and the appearance of action. What good can it do to hold, say, a meeting if, as it often happens now, it is held according to a prepared script, if there is no interested, frank discussion, if statements by speakers are edited beforehand, while initiatives, and especially criticism, are smoothed over the muffled? And what is the worth of the work of a trade union organization which does not dare raise its voice in defense of the interests of the working people, against these or other irregularities in production? Or what is the activity of people's controllers worth if their signals are not heeded and much-needed measures are not taken?

It is a matter of exceedingly great importance to see to it that words are never at variance with actions and that the essence of the matter is not replaced by form. This is, if you like, one of the major potentialities for improving our socialist democracy in all aspects of state and public life.

As to a more long-range perspective, we Communists foresee the gradual development of Soviet statehood into public self-government. We think that this will happen by the further development of the state of the entire people and by a broader involvement of the masses in managing the affairs of society.

Evidently, this process will take place not by itself and not just at somebody's good will. It is conditioned both by the material possibilities of society and the level of political understanding and culture of the masses. It is very important to understand and to remember this. Not to make up additional abstract ways and forms of development of democracy, but to proceed from experience. Therein lies the guarantee of realism of our program's objectives.

It goes without saying, comrades, that questions of the party's nationalities policy will hold an appropriate place in the new edition of the CPSU program.

I had to point out before that the perfection of developed socialism should necessarily include a well-considered and scientifically grounded nationalities policy. It rests on the principles bequeathed to us by Lenin: complete equality of all nationalities and ethnic groups of the country, their free development within a fraternal union, and an undeviating course toward bringing them closer together. The implementation of this policy calls, and will continue to call in the future, for a consistent education of all Soviet people in the spirit of socialist internationalism, and of a deep awareness of the community of interests of all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Comrades, the perfection of developed socialism is inconceivable without a great amount of work that has to be done for the spiritual development of the people.

As has rightly been said here, the formation of a person begins from the early years of his life. During the plenary meeting there was much talk about the work of our schools and other educational establishments. I should like to underline one thing: The party wants the man to be educated in our country not just as a possessor of a certain amount of knowledge but, above all, as a citizen of a socialist society, as an active builder of communism, with his characteristic ideological principles, morals, interests, and high cultural standards in work and conduct.

The combination of studies with productive work is a good means of education. It is necessary to follow firmly the policy of cultivating in schoolchildren a habit and love for socially useful work. This may be physical or intellectual work, but it must be real and productive work which is needed by society.

Work is also helpful in physical development. Not everything is well with us in this respect. I have in view not only lessons of physical training and pursuit of sports, but also the need to gain a certain minimum of knowledge in the fields of hygiene and medical care. It is necessary that every person should know from youth his organism and know how to keep it in order.

And where else but at school can one receive the beginning of aesthetic education and acquire for life a feeling for the beautiful, an ability to understand and appreciate works of art and to engage in artistic pursuits.

Of course, the solution of all these tasks will take much effort and time. It will be necessary, apart from other things, to improve the selection and training of teachers with an eye to present-day requirements.

Here in the Presidium we have been exchanging opinions about these things. The need apparently is arising for serious thought to be given to reforming our schools, including the vocational training system.

Comrades, the party's strategy in perfecting developed socialism must be based upon a solid Marxist-Leninist theoretical foundation. Meanwhile, frankly speaking, we have not yet studied properly the society in which we live and work, and have not yet fully revealed the laws governing its development, particularly economic ones. This is why we have to act at times empirically, so to speak, by the quite irrational trial-and-error method.

Science, unfortunately, has not yet prompted practical solutions to a number of important probelms, solutions which are essential and which would meet the principles and conditions of developed socialism.

What do I mean? Well, first of all, the choice of the most reliable ways for raising the efficiency of production, the quality of output, and the principles of scientifically substantiated price formation. And not only that. Life constantly puts forward new problems with which our society's advance is connected. The more so, as the experience of the socialist development of a number of other countries is now available also. This experience requires attentive study, evaluations, and generalizations. To put it succinctly, the role of social sciences in present-day conditions must be given attention to without fail in the new edition of the program of the CPSU.

The importance of literature and art in our socialist society is pointed out quite well in the current program. At the same time, some provisions on this score are, perhaps, in need of an additional development.

The party supports everything that enriches science and culture and helps educate the working people in the spirit of the norms and principles of developed socialism. It treats the talents and creative quest of the artist with consideration, respectfully, without interfering in the forms and style of his work. But the party cannot be indifferent to the ideological content of art. It will always direct the development of art so that it serves the interests of the people. It is not, of course, a question of administration by mere injunction. Marxist-Leninist criticism -- active, considerate, attentive, and at the same time uncompromising to the ideologically alien and professionally poor works -- is the main method of influencing artistic creativity.

We all see how, as the cultural level of the people is raised the impact of art on the minds of people is increased. Thereby possibilities for art to actively influence social life also increases. And it means that the responsibility of the workers in the field of art for securing that the powerful instrument in their hands serve the cause of the people, the cause of communism, grows to an immense extent.

Comrades, the experience of the world development in the last quarter of the century dictates the need to modify many provisions of the program concerning international problems.

The correlation of forces in the world arena has substantially changed. An unprecedented sharpening of the struggle between the two world social systems has taken place. Meanwhile, an attempt to solve the historical dispute between the two systems through a military clash would be disastrous to humankind. The character of the further development of mutual relations between them -- i.e., in essence, the question of the preservation of peace on earth -- is both today and in the foreseeable future the pivotal problem of the foreign policy of our party.

And not only of our party. The threat of a nuclear war overhanging mankind causes one to reappraise the principle goals of the activities of the entire communist movement. Communists have always fought against oppression and the exploitation of man by man. Nowadays they also struggle for the preservation of human civilization, for man's right to life. One cannot but reflect this in the program.

The socialist countries and their policy are in our days a factor of immense importance in the cause of ensuring lasting peace on earth. To strengthen the cooperation and cohesion of these countries is, I would say, the paramount direction of the international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The program of the CPSU mentions the new type of relations that have developed between socialist countries. But the past two decades have enriched our idea of the world of socialism, and have shown more vividly how diverse and complex it is.

Between individual socialist countries there are major distinctions as regards their economies, culture, ways and methods of solving the tasks of socialist development. This is only natural, even if it seemed to us at one time that it would be more uniform.

The history of world socialism confirms that the socialist system creates all possibilities for a confident progress of society and harmonious relationships between countries. We see many examples of how these possibilities are realized on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism which includes both absolute respect for the sovereign rights of each country, mutual comradely support, and mutual assistance. But, as experience shows, all this does not come by itself. A correct political line is necessary for the possibilities to be translated into life.

In politics one has to pay for one's errors. When the guiding role of a communist party weakens, there arises the danger of returning to a bourgeois-reformist way of development. If a party loses touch with the people, self-proclaimed contenders for the role of those who express the interests of the working people emerge in the ensuing vacuum. If there is no rebuff to nationalistic sentiments, there arise inter-state conflicts for which, it would seem, there is even no basis in the socialist world.

And it is particularly important, of course, that the existing differences do not interfere with the development of cooperation. To ensure this is the sacred duty of communists, of the ruling communist parties. After all, what can divide us is immeasurably smaller than what we have in common as the builders of a new society.

We are for friendship with all socialist countries. As for our closest friends and allies -- the countries of the socialist community -- we have a common opinion: Life demands not just an expansion of cooperation, but a rise in its quality and effectiveness.

This means, firstly, a further perfection of political interaction, of which the Warsaw Treaty Organization is the major instrument. We visualize it so that our cooperation in this sphere will be more and more close. Of course, it will continue to develop with due regard for the peculiarities of the situation, as well as the specific interests of individual states. At the same time, a jointly determined common course will be an increasingly strong blend of opinions and positions of the fraternal countries.

We strive, secondly, for a qualitatively new level of economic integration. Already today it is impossible to imagine the life of the countries of the socialist community without it. In the long-term, integration will become more comprehensive, all-embracing, and effective, reliably ensuring the strengthening of the national economies of the participating countries. This is the goal of our joint efforts.

Finally, in the sphere of spiritual life we envisage the further ideological drawing closer together of the fraternal peoples, the strengthening of the sense of unity, commonness of the historical destinies, and an expansion of the exchanges of the values of culture.

Of course, all these are long-term processes. They are taking place already today, but their effect will be telling to a still greater extent tomorrow, in the coming decades. And we are convinced that the higher and closer together the levels of the social development of socialist countries will be, the greater the mutual understanding between them and the more organic, rich, and deep their cooperation.

An objective scientific analysis of differences between individual socialist countries as well as between fraternal parties in the world communist movement, and the quest for ways to overcome these differences on the Marxist-Leninist basis, in order to strengthen the unity of Communists, are undoubtedly one of the important tasks of the party on the international plane.

The program cannot bypass it if we want to remain rooted in the soil of reality.

The growing role of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America which have freed themselves from colonial or semi-colonial dependence is one of the basic features of the present-day world which must be reflected in the new edition of the program. The processes which are taking place in these countries are complex and multi-valued, and it is important that they be understood correctly.

A capitalist system has established itself in some of these countries. But the imperialist powers' aggressive policy of domination and diktat runs counter to the objective interests of those countries. In striving to overcome economic backwardness, those countries are in need of equitable international cooperation and lasting peace. Many of them regard contacts with socialist countries as a means to strengthen their independence. It is only natural that we shall continue to pursue a course towards mutually beneficial cooperation with those states with full respect for their sovereignty and noninterference in their affairs.

Most close to us in the former colonial world are countries which have chosen socialist orientation. We are brought together not only by common anti-imperialist, peace-loving goals in foreign policy, but also by common ideals of social justice and progress. We see, of course, both the complexity of their position and the difficulties of their revolutionary development. It is one thing to proclaim socialism as one's goal and quite another thing to build it. A certain level of productive forces, culture, and social consciousness are needed for that. Socialist countries express solidarity with these progressive countries, render assistance to them in the sphere of politics and culture, and promote the strengthening of their defense. We contribute, to the extent of our ability, to their economic development as well. But, on the whole their economic development, just as the entire social progress of those countries, can be, of course, only the result of the work of their peoples and of a correct policy of their leadership.

As to the world of capitalism, we are witnessing a substantial deepening of the general crisis of that social system. The methods which helped capitalism to maintain relative stability in its development in the postwar period are becoming less and less effective. It is becoming increasingly clear that imperialism is unable to cope with the social consequences of the scientific and technological revolution, unprecedented in its profoundity and scope, where millions upon millions of working people are doomed to unemployment and misery.

Imperialism has become entangled in internal and interstate antagonisms, unheavals, and conflicts. This greatly impacts, but in different ways, on the policy of capitalist countries.

On the one hand, as has already been said, the aggressive of ultrareactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism has sharply increased. Attempts are being made to reverse the course of events at all costs. Of course, this policy will not bring imperialists success but, being adventuristic, it is extremely dangerous to mankind. This is why it is meeting with powerful opposition on the part of the peoples, which, undoubtedly, will grow even further.

In the present-day capitalist world, however, there are also other trends and other politicians who take a more realistic account of the international situation.

They realize that processes which have taken place in the world are now irreversible; they realize the necessity and mutual benefit of long-term peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We, on our part, have said on more than one occasion, and repeat once again, that we are prepared for this. We are convinced that this meets the interests of the peoples on both sides of the social barricade dividing the world. For there are many major problems which concern all countries and which are of ever-growing significance -- for example, the preservation of nature on our planet, the harnessing of new energy sources, the exploration of space, and the utilization of the resources of the world ocean.

The Communists are convinced that the future belongs to socialism. Such is the march of history. But this does not at all mean that we are going to engage in the "export of revolution," interference in the affairs of other countries. The "export of revolution" is impossible altogether. Socialism grows only on the soil of the objective requirements of social development of each given country. We firmly believe that socialism will ultimately prove its advantages precisely in the conditions of peaceful competition with capitalism. And we by no means advocate competition in the military field, which imperialism is foisting on us.

Peaceful coexistence is objectively facilitated by military-strategic balance between socialism and imperialism. The attainment of this balance is one of the most important results of last decades. It requires from our people and the peoples of other countries of the socialist community no small efforts and resources, and we shall not allow it to be disrupted. We shall continue to do everything possible to ensure the security of our country, our friends and allies, and shall enhance the combat power of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a mighty factor containing the aggressive aspirations of imperialist reaction. But if it became possible to reduce the level of armaments and military spending on both sides and embark on disarmament, which we are actively seeking, this would be a great boom for all countries and peoples.

Our goal is not just to avert war. We are seeking to bring about radical improvements in international relations and to consolidate and develop everything that is good in these relations. We shall press for respect for the sovereign rights of states and peoples and a strict observance of the principles of international law which imperialism is more and more often trying to discard and trample upon.

In short, in our epoch it is precisely socialism that is the most consistent defender of the healthy elements in international relations, the defender of the interests of detente and peace, the interests of each people and the entire mankind. The new edition of the program of the CPSU should obviously state all this in explicit terms.

Comrades, the accomplishment of the tremendous tasks facing the country will require a further enhancement of the party's leading role. Therefore, the party ought constantly to perfect the forms and methods of its own work. There are a number of provisions on this score in the CPSU program which still need to be translated into reality. New questions are also arising.

It is very important, for example, to ensure in practice a correct distribution of functions between the party and the state. It has been repeatedly said that party bodies should not duplicate state bodies, but this is not always successfully avoided. As a result, this often leads to a reduction in the responsibility of the state organ leaders and a desire to shift that responsibility to party organs while the latter involuntarily develop elements of a narrowly departmental attitude to work.

The party has a large reserve in the further development of inner-party democracy, the enhancement of the creative activity, initiative, and responsibility of Communists.

The bolder and more specific Communists will be in discussing the vital questions concerning the life of the party and the country, the more actively they will participate, the more successfully our party will be able to perform its historic mission.

The new edition of the party program is called upon to help us all to concentrate efforts on accomplishing the key tasks facing the party and the people. If we fulfill them well, this will be another immense stride forward in developing the country and improving the life of the people. And then our socialist system will demonstrate to the entire world its advantages and its magnetic force even more convincingly.

It is important not only to map out clear-cut, well-considered guidelines for the future, but also to bring them home to millions of Communists and people who are not party members so that they will join actively in the coming work. It is precisely this that constitutes one of the prime tasks of the fighters on the ideological front. Ideological, educational work is above all a question of the party's ties with the masses. It is in this that lies its significance. And this plenum will, I am sure, be of considerable assistance to the party in all its activities.

Resolution Adopted

LD151614 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 15 TASS -- Follows a resolution of the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on the topical questions of the party's ideological and mass political work:

Having heard and discussed the report of Comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee points out that the ideological and political situation in the country is characterised by the further cohesion of Soviet people around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its Central Committee, and the Political Bureau of the Central Committee with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov at the head. The working people of our country unanimously support the home and foreign policy of the CPSU, its course toward the intensification of production, raising the living and cultural standards of the people, deepening social democracy, strengthening the mainstays of the Soviet way of life, preserving peace, and averting thermonuclear war. They respond with concrete actions to the party's call for strengthening in every way discipline and order, working more effectively and in a more organized manner, and carrying out successfully the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the May and November (1982) plenary meetings of the Central Committee.

Soviet society has entered a stage when there arose the need for deep-going qualitative changes in the productive forces and a corresponding improvement in relations of production. In close interconnection with this, changes should also occur in the consciousness of people and in the entire superstructure of society. The party and the people concentrate their efforts on the tasks of a systematic and all-round improvement of developed socialism, tasks the solution of which directly depends on the level of the political consciousness and activity of the working people. Ideological work is moving more and more to the forefront and its role and significance are increasing. V. I. Lenin taught that in tackling new tasks the preparation of the masses is politically the most important thing.

It should also be borne in mind that a sharp exacerbation of the struggle between the two social systems, two diametrically opposite world outlooks, struggle unprecedented in the post-war period, is taking place in the international arena.

The historic achievements of real socialism, the increased prestige and influence of the world communist and working class movement, the progressive development of countries which have cast off the yoke of colonial oppression, the upsurge of the national liberation struggle, and the tremendous scale of the anti-war movement exercise an increasingly deep influence on the minds of the peoples throughout the world. Imperialist reaction, above all the top rulers of the USA, hatching crazy plans for world domination, are pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe by their aggressive policy. A psychological war, unprecedented for its scale and intensity, is being waged against the Soviet Union and the countries of socialism. Bourgeois propaganda, which is not averse to using lies and slander, is trying to cast aspersions on the socialist system, to undermine the socio-political and ideological unity of our society. Therefore, the steeling of the working people as a class and uncompromised struggle against bourgeois ideology assume special importance today.

The plenary meeting has positively assessed the work done by party organizations to improve education and propaganda in accordance with the decisions of the 26 Congress of the CPSU and the Central Committee's resolution of April 26, 1979. At the same time the plenary meeting says that serious shortcomings in this sphere have not yet been fully removed and that not all party committees give it due attention. Such intolerable things as divorcements from the requirements of practice, formalism, and ostentation still make themselves felt. One of the most important tasks of the party is to further improve ideological work and to make it more resultative.

I.

The Central Committee ofthe CPSU unanimously approves the programme provisions and conclusions contained in the speech made by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenary meeting, and believes that they should be made the basis of all activities of party organizations.

It is necessary to raise ideological, educational, and propaganda work up to the level of the great and complicated tasks which are being tackled by the party in the process of perfection of developed socialism. Mass political work is called upon to strengthen the unity of the party and the people, to enhance the communist firmness of principle and to foster their creative energies. The moulding of the consciousness of communists and of all members of our socialist society is not the task of ideological workers only. It is also a matter of concern to the entire party.

We have everything necessary for enhancing the efficacy of ideological work. These are the real gains of socialism, the gains of worldwide historical importance; these are our great revolutionary teachings, the existing system of communist education and the experience gained in this field, a powerful information and propaganda apparatus and qualified ideological cadres loyal to the cause of the party. It is necessary to make a more effective use of the rich arsenal of means of education and upbringing, to employ them more actively and in a creative way with due account taken, specifically, of the considerably increased level of education and of the requirements of the Soviet people. It is necessary to consistently build ideological and educational work on the firm foundation of the social and economic policy of the party. This work should be filled with deep ideas closely linked with present-day realities and indicating the way for further movement ahead.

The strength of our ideological and educational work, like that of the party's policy as a whole, lies in the fact that it is grounded scientifically and rests on the most progressive and ever developing Marxist-Leninist theory. The CPSU's collective thought has enriched scientific communism with a teaching on developed socialism.

The party has defined that Soviet society is at the beginning of this historically long stage and revealed the real dynamics of its development. This calls for a more active scientific quest, for ensuring a resolute turn by scientific institutions and all scientists-sociologists to the key practical tasks confronting our country.

The party and the state expect the economists, philosophers, historians, sociologists, psychologists, and law scholars to work out dependable ways of raising the effectiveness of production, to study the laws governing the emergence of the classless structure of society, internationalization of social life, the development of socialist rule by the people, social consciousness, and the problems of communist education. Especially topical are such questions as stimulation of scientific and technical progress, improvement of the system of management and planning, ensuring the priority of nationwide state interests, perfection of distribution relations, the principles of scientifically grounded price formation, etc. It is necessary to study more extensively everything that is best in the experience gained by the fraternal socialist countries. There is a need for thoroughly analyzing new phenomena in international relations, in the development of world socialism, in the world revolutionary process, and new aspects and sides of the general crisis of the capitalist system. Scientific studies should be translated into practical recommendations and produce well-founded social forecasts.

One of the most important tasks of propaganda and agitation is to facilitate in every way the solution of cardinal national economic problems: those of the intensification of production, a rapid introduction of the achievements of science and technology, implementation of the food and energy programs, ensuring a rational use of the country's production potential, raising labor productivity and, on this basis, further increasing the economic strength and the defensive power of our homeland and raising the people's well-being.

The civic qualities of the worker under socialism and his need for conscientious work for the common benefit shape up in the struggle for carrying out state plans; improving the quality of output; for a better use of production capacities, raw materials, energy, working time and capital investments; for enhancing organization and responsibility in the struggle against conservatism and bureaucratism, departmental and parochial tendencies. It is necessary to support by all means of propaganda the initiatives of innovators in production, to popularize such organizational, economic, and moral measures which would encourage the executives and workers, scientists and designers to renew equipment and help reduce the share of manual work. It is necessary to subordinate entirely economic propaganda and economic education to the needs of intensification of the national economy, to the molding of modern economic thinking, of socialist enterprise and efficiency. Economic studies at enterprises should be conducted in close connection with production training and should be regarded as one of the ways to enhance the efficiency of production.

The molding of Marxist-Leninist world outlook is the unshakeable foundation of communist education. It is important to see to it that all Communists and working people deeply assimilate the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin -- a teaching which gives the key to an understanding and solution of the enormously complicated problems of social development. The Central Committee considers it necessary to improve the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism, history, and the policy of the party and the experience of its work at different stages of the struggle for socialism. It is necessary to change the style of work in the network of party education and mass political training, to develop in every way active forms of such training, to link them more with practical work, to eradicate dogmatism and formalism. The meaning of political studies lies in the fact that everyone should have a deep understanding of the party's policy, be able to apply the knowledge gained in practical work and have a clear idea of his social duty and actually discharge it.

It is necessary to improve the selection and training of propagandists and to make a wider use of the method of political self-education of communists, to consider it advisable to establish an All-Union Center for Political Education, to bring about a rise in the ideological and theoretical level in the teaching of social disciplines at educational establishments, to encourage in every way interest in the study of these subjects, and to tighten control over the quality of training of social science instructors, to prepare new textbooks and teaching aids on Marxism-Leninism.

The source of the ideological conviction of the Soviet citizen is in the historical righteousness of our cause, the revolutionary, transforming character of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, and the advantages of the socialist system. The political rights and freedoms of the citizens of the USSR and the social and cultural achievements of our society should be vividly revealed. The great aim outlined in theory, which was the dream of generations of communists -- mankind's best minds -- that is, the elimination of exploitation and oppression, has long become a reality in Soviet society. Now it is a matter of practical policy to efface class distinctions and achieve society's social homogeneity. An important task of ideological and educational work is to make sure that the revolutionary ideology and morality of the working class and its collectivist psychology, interests, and views will determine the spiritual makeup of all Soviet people. When publicising the successes of socialism it is essential, at the same time, to indicate ways of overcoming the difficulties arising in the process of our development.

The fraternal community of nations and nationalities of the USSR, their joint work, their progressive coming closer together, and the mutual enrichment of their national cultures are most important factors for consolidating the cohesion of the Soviet people and successfully accomplishing the tasks of education in the spirit of socialist internationalism. This education should be conducted widely, persistently, in an organic combination with patriotic education, from the positions of party principle and irreconcilability to any manifestations of national narrow-mindedness or national nihilism, and with consideration for the feelings and dignity of the people of all nationalities.

It is essential to conduct the propaganda of scientific and materialistic views among the population more actively, to pay more attention to atheistic education, to integrate believers in public life on a larger scale, and to introduce Soviet rites more persistently.

The Soviet way of life, the fundamental values of socialism should be propagandized skillfully and resourcefully. Everything progressive in social practice should be supported and the new quality of life of the working masses, comprising collectivism and comradeship, moral health and social optimism, the confidence of each in the morrow, the high culture of labour, and consumption, conduct and everyday life, should be asserted and vividly revealed. Success in educational work is inconceivable without consistent struggle for a strict observance of the socialist principle of distribution and a correct use of the public consumption funds.

Socialist consciousness is being strengthened in keen struggle with relapses into petty bourgeouis psychology and with the ideological influence of imperialist propaganda, exerted by way of various channels, on the minds of a part of the population. It is essential to create an atmosphere of intolerance to such phenomena as the use of state, public property for personal enrichment, speculation, bribery, and all sorts of parasitism on the humanism of our system; to consistently rely in the struggle against them on the activity of the masses and the ineluctable force of law; and to conduct purposeful work to mould the reasonable requirements, interests of the individual.

A task of party propaganda is to bring to people the truth about the peaceful Leninist foreign policy and peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed to curb the arms race and radically ameliorate international relations. The preservation of peace on earth is both today and in the foreseable future the pivotal task of our party's foreign policy. Propaganda should make for stronger friendship and cooperation between the USSR and other socialist states, the cohesion of the international communist and working class movement, and successes by the peoples' national liberation struggle. The enemies of peace and progress and the militarist plans of imperialism, first of all U.S. imperialism, which today is the source of the threat of world war looming large over mankind, should be consistently and persistently exposed.

Propaganda is called upon convincingly to expose the anti-people essence of imperialism, its policy and ideology, and the inability of bourgeois society to cure social vices and eliminate national and racial injustice. The political vigilance of Soviet people, their irreconcilability to hostile views, and their ability to withstand the acts of ideological subversion by the class enemy and opportunist and revisionist attacks on real socialism, should be developed even furhter. To vigorously rebuff anti-Sovietism and anticommunism is a permanent task of the party committees and the mass media. A well-considered, integral, dynamic, and effective system of counterpropaganda is needed.

II.

The press, television, and radio are effective instruments in the party's ideological work. In our society the press is a most important institution of socialist democracy, a means of drawing working people into discussing and resolving burning issues and of shaping public opinion. It successfully performs its educational and organizing role when it concentrates attention on the main directions in the activities of the party and the people, a serious analysis of a problem, and publicity for best experience. The press, television, and radio should captivate people and make them convinced of the points they make by means of an indepth analysis of life, sound arguments, and fresh ideas and words; they should expertly propagandize the advantages of our system, and vividly reveal the character and makeup of the builder of a new life -- the true hero of our epoch.

Party committees should direct the work of the mass media and propaganda bodies in a businesslike manner and without petty tutelage over them, help them to increase their militancy and prestige, ensure support for their principled raising of issues, and react sharply to failure to pay attention to problem-raising and critical material.

The heads of ministries and departments, soviet, and public organizations should systematically advise the press about the activities of management bodies and the nature of the problems which are being coped with. They must respond to the press, television, and radio on the substance of criticisms appearing in articles and broadcasts and to advise the editorial boards in time about the measures that have been adopted in reaction to these criticisms.

Modern conditions demand that the structure of the press, in particular the departmental press, be perfected, and the ripe problems concerning city and district newspapers resolved. Special attention should be paid to making television news programs more informative and prompt in reporting news. Work to elaborate measures to increase the material and technical facilities available to the mass media and publishing houses, taking into account their growing significance, should be expedited.

To ensure the improvement of the training and upgrading of journalistic cadres. To develop the traditions of the mass workers' and rural correspondent movement.

To educate journalists as active and bold searchers after new ways, as staunch political fighters. They must be notable for high firmness of principle, competence, and impeccable journalistic ethics.

Oral propaganda is a tested means of the party influence on the masses. It is essential more widely to use its resources for everyday direct contacts with people and for frank talk about questions that are uppermost in their minds. To consider it an important duty of the leaders of the party committees, ministries and departments, government agencies and economic organizations, to hold systematic discussions directly in the work collectives. To keep under strict party control the realisation of the remarks and suggestions of the working people. The informing and instructing of political educators, current news commentators, propagandists, and lecturers should be improved and they should be taught to speak to an audience in a lively, attractive and convincing manner so that they could lead people.

Literature and art of socialist realism makes a great contribution to the enrichment of the intellectual life of the working people and to their education on communist ideals. Underlying the achievements of the Soviet multi-national artistic intelligentsia are its devotion to the cause of the party and strong links with the people's life.

In the party, guidance of the development of culture, an attitude of care and respect for talent should be organically combined with high adherence to principle and exactingness. The task of the creative unions and associations is to educate the workers in the field of culture in the spirit of responsibility to the people and to strengthen among them an atmosphere of ideological, ethical and aesthetical exactingness. Marxist-Leninist criticism, active, considerate and attentive to the creative quest must be the main method for influencing the creative endeavours. At the same time its duty is to give a clear-cut, party estimate of works which express views alien to our society and to our ideology and which depart from the historical truth. Neither can criticism regard condescendingly the artistically poor, vapid works. It is essential to give unceasing attention to the development of amateur creative activity and to bringing the masses into contact with the values of culture. Personal responsibility of the leaders of press media and institutions of culture for the ideological content and artistic standard of publications and repertory should be enhanced.

III.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee makes it incumbent upon the party committees to improve considerably the guidance of ideological and mass political work. It is necessary that the party committees and their first secretaries scrutinize the state of affairs in this work and strive to secure close unity of the ideological education work with organizational-party and socio-economic activities.

The party organizations, the soviets of people's deputies, the trade unions and the KOMSOMOL should combine political education of the masses with drawing them actively into managing the affairs of society and the state and into organizing control. Greater scope should be given to the practice of the workers' participation in the preliminary discussion of the draft decisions on big matters of state and public life. Wide publicity should be ensured in the work of the management bodies, and a sense of belonging to the common cause should be cultivated in each worker. To raise the responsibility of the managerial personnel for the educative consequences of the economic activities, to approve the practice of discussion of education matters at conferences held by economic managers, to use more widely the educative power of the socialist emulation and the movement for communist attitude towards work, to direct the efforts of the emulators to the attainment of such goals as a rise in the quality of output and better utilisation of production facilities and all types of resources, to pay special attention to the elaboration and introduction of effective forms of ideological and educational activities in the conditions of agro-industrial amalgamations and production teams.

The party committees should persistently press for the unity of ideological and political, labor and moral education, improvement of coordination of the means of ideological influence and the efforts of the public organizations, the work collectives, the family and school, and put all social groups within the range of ideological influence. To disseminate systematically the best work experience, and to enhance the role of ideological commissions in this. Resolutely to combat stereotyped behavior and substitution of form for the essence of the matter. Unnecessary paperwork and speechifying, an estimate of work done by means of purely quantitative indicators are intolerable in the ideological education work. The level of political consciousness and working activity of the masses is the main criterion of its effectiveness.

All efforts to organize ideological and education work are realized in the end in the work collective. It is there that main attention should be directed to and the best propagandist personnel must be concentrated. The party committees should enhance the role and importance of primary party organizations as the leading force and political nucleus of the work collectives, and their responsibility for the solution of socio-economic matters, the communist education of the working people, for raising the degree of organization and conscious discipline, and for the development of criticism and self-criticism.

The party shows constant care for the younger generation on whom responsibility for the destiny of society will devolve in the coming decades. The task of the party organizations and the KOMSOMOL is to draw the youth more widely into socio-political activities and to bring them up in the spirit of devotion to communist ideals and to develop the sense of pride for their country and the striving through personal work to promote its flourishing. To inculcate love for the armed forces of the USSR and strengthen readiness for the defense of the socialist motherland. To give unflagging attention to all social groups and age categories of young people -- young workers and collective farmers, students and servicemen, and fully take into consideration their peculiarities. To fill the life of the KOMSOMOL organizations with a great social content and eradicate the manifestations of overemphasis on organization and ostentation.

To raise the level of education work in schools and vocational schools, consistently to implement the Leninist principles of a united workers polytechnical school and to cultivate in schoolchildren habits of and love for socially useful labor, to broaden their ideological outlook, shaping first of all in each of them the lofty qualities of the citizen of socialist society, an active builder of communism. To utilize more fully the resources of the school in esthetic education and physical training, to raise the prestige and authority of the teacher, to show more care for his qualification, working and living conditions, to improve considerably the training of specialists for the key branches of the national economy, and the ideological and political training of students in institutions of higher learning and technical schools.

In every way to perfect mass political work at the place of residence, to enhance the role of cultural and educational institutions in organizing spare-time activities of the working people, particularly in the countryside, to develop mass physical training and sports, to disseminate the experience in creating cultural and sports complexes in each district with their subordination, regardless of their departmental affiliation, to the local soviets.

It is important to conduct systematic scientific research into the effectivness of educational work, to introduce more widely experience in setting up for these purposes scientific methodological centers and groups under the party committees. The USSR Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Social Sciences under the CPSU Central Committee should make suggestions on enhancing the role of sociological research in organizing educational activities, on founding an all-union center, on the basis of the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, for the study of the public opinion.

Cadres are the key element of ideological work. All party committees -- republican, territorial, regional, area, city and district -- must have specially trained cadres capable of ably organizing ideological work with different groups of the population and be responsible for it. Necessary conditions should be created for them and care should be taken of the systematic raising of their ideological and theoretical level and professional skills; to carry out additional measures to perfect the system of the training and advance training of all categories of ideological cadres. The ideological cadres must be an example of communist adherence to principle, highly exacting attitude to their work and responsibility for the entrusted work.

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The implementation of the party's line towards perfection of developed socialism will make it possible to take a new big step forward in communist construction and will demonstrate still more convincingly the advantages of the socialist system and will enhance its magnetic force. To the Communists there is no duty more honorable than to pass on the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism to the masses and reveal the insoluble connection between the party's policy and the vital interests of people, and to stimulate still more the public activity of the working people.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the ideological cadres and all Communists will devote their ability, energy and talent to the lofty cause of communist education, will further and creatively enrich the glorious traditions of the Bolshevist propaganda and will achieve new successes in the accomplishment of the historic tasks facing the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CONVENES 16 JUNE

Preliminary Commission Meetings

PM141047 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jun 83 p 1

[TASS report: "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers"]

[Text] A joint session of the Legislative Proposals Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin on 13 June. It was conducted by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission.

In connection with the convening of the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, the session conducted a preliminary examination of the draft USSR law on labor collectives and on increasing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, taking into account the discussion of the draft law by the public.

The keynote speaker -- V. A. Sologub, chairman of the deputies' preparatory commission -- and other speakers noted the high level of activeness displayed by Soviet people in the course of discussing the draft law. The proposals and observations made by citizens, labor collectives, and state and public organs have been thoroughly studied and generalized. Taking account of the results of the public discussion of the draft law, the Legislative Proposals Commissions recommended amending certain articles. The amendments and additions are aimed at further extending the powers of labor collectives in the sphere of production, improving working and living conditions, and strengthening the responsibility of the collective and each of its members for fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them.

The participants in the session noted that the law's adoption will be new evidence of the concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state for impelmenting the Leninist principles of participation by working people in management and an important stimulus to improving the work of all the country's labor collectives in resolving the tasks of economic and social development.

The commissions approved the draft law, ratified the conclusion on the draft, and submitted them to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the same day a joint session of the Legislative Proposals Commission and the Youth Affairs Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin under M.S. Gorbachev's chairmanship. In accordance with the plan for their work, the question of the observance of legislative requirements in the activity of the Juvenile Affairs Commissions in the Moldavian SSR and the Karelian ASSR was examined.

The report by E.G. Gafurzhanov, chairman of the deputies' preparatory commission, the reports by the deputy chairmen of the two republics' Councils of Ministers, and the deputies' speeches noted that some work has been done to prevent infringements of the law by adolescents. At the same time existing shortcomings were pointed out and specific measures to eliminate them were outlined. The decision adopted contains recommendations for the Moldavian and Karelian Councils of Ministers and also for a number of union ministries and departments, aimed at improving this work.

A joint session of the Energy, Industrial, and Science and Technology Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was also held in the Kremlin. On the agenda was the question of introducing new energy-saving manufacturing processes and equipment in industry in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum.

Reports and papers from the following were heard and discussed: V. A. Grebenyuk, chairman of the deputies' preparatory commission; G. I, Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; A. M. Lalayants, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A. P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and P.S. Neporoznhiy, USSR minister of power and electrification. The decision adopted contains recommendations aimed at increasing the efficiency of the utilization of power resources and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans and targets for saving fuel, electricity and thermal pwoer.

Taking part in the work of the commissions' sessions were V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. P. Shitikov and V. P. Ruben, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities; T. N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and responsibile workers in party and state organs.

Presidium Session Held

PM160945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A regular session on the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held 15 June in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of V. V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It was noted at the session that the results of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are a new and vivid manifestation of the Communist Party's businesslike Leninist approach toward the solution of urgent tasks at the present stage of our society's development, and are evidence of the monolithic cohesion and unity between the Communist Party and the Soviet people. The plenum speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee raised comprehensively substantiated tasks, meant for the short and long-term futures, in the cause of communist building, the formation of the new man, and the struggle for peace and social progress. A broad program has been outline, containing specific practical measures whose purpose is to strengthen the ideological, political, and moral tempering of Soviet people and ensure further enhancement of their cultural standards.

Confidence was expressed that the Soviets of People's Deputies at all levels will adopt the CPSU Central Committee decisions as a militant action program. They will continue even more actively and purposefully to educate the Soviet people, strive to strengthen discipline, and increase the standard of organization and responsibility at each work sector.

The Presidium examined questions linked with the holding of the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet's 10th Convocation.

Proposals for the agenda and order of work at the session of the country's supreme organ of state power were discussed and approved.

The question of the results of the public discussion on the draft USSR law on labor collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations was examined. It was noted that the draft law generated great interest among Soviet people. The broad, free, and most businesslike discussion of the draft law was ensured everywhere. The remarks and proposals submitted in connection with the draft law have been generalized. They have been reviewed by the draft law commissions of the chambers. The comprehensive consideration of the public's opinion has made it possible to enrich and improve the draft law text.

It was decided to submit the draft USSR law on labor collectives and on enhancing their role in the management of enterprises, institutions, and organizations for discussion at the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The question of submitting for approval by the Supreme Soviet the decrees adopted during the period between the Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet was examined.

Then the Presidium discussed the question of the work by the Azerbaijan SSR Soviets of People's Deputies to meet the requirements of legislation concerning the strengthening of labor resources. The report by K.A. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other speeches made an analysis of the work being done by the republic's soviets to strengthen the state, labor, and plan discipline; enhance organization and responsibility; impose order in all sectors of work; and make rational use of labor resources.

It was emphasized at the session that quite a lot is being done in the Azerbaijan SSR to strengthen discipline, consolidate order, and make rational use of labor resources. At the same time, note was taken of the shortcomings and unresolved problems and it was pointed out that many enterprises and construction sites tolerate waste of working time and that cadre turnover is still high.

In the decision that was adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium draws the attention of the republic's Soviets of People's Deputies to the need to enhance organizational and educational work aimed at further strengthening discipline and responsibility and making rational use of labor resources. It is recommended to improve the international education and vocational orientation of youth and to support and develop more actively the striving of teenagers to participate in the construction of shock work projects in different parts of the country.

Several other questions of the activity by Soviets of People's Deputies were examined at the session.

Taking part in the discussion of questions on the agenda were V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, G.V. Romanov, and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Sh.V. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; deputy chairmen, the secretary, and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments.

Preparations Continue

LD151527 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Registration of deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing today in the Kremlin. The deputies are arriving for the eighth session of the country's highest organ of state authority. The session will open tomorrow with separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The meeting of the Councils of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet will open today at 1800 in the Kremlin.

Credentials Commission Meets

LD151544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] There were meetings of the Credentials Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet today in the Kremlin. At these meetings the authority of deputies elected in individual voting districts to replace retired deputies was checked. The meetings of the commissions were chaired by their chairmen Comrades Demirchyan and Korkin.

Council of Elders Session

LD152037 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 15 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] In the Kremlin today there was held a joint session of the Council of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which discussed questions on the agenda and the order of work of the 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation.

Supreme Soviet Session Opens

LD161234 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The 8th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation began its work in Moscow today. At 1000 in the morning the separate sessions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities opened. Those present paid tribute to the memory of Deputies Pelshe, Kiselev, Iltner, Mitskevich, and Prishchepchik, who had passed away in the period between the sessions.

At the separate sessions of the chambers, reports of the Credentials Commissions were heard on verification of the authority of the newly appointed deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Reports were delivered by the chairmen of the commissions: in the Soviet of the Union by Deputy Demirchyan, and in the Soviet of Nationalities by Deputy Korkin. Corresponding decisions were adopted on the report.

The agenda of the session and the order of its work was unanimously approved at the sessions of the chambers.

Questions were tabled for discussion:

-- On the election of the chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

-- On certain changes in the composition of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

-- On the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy;

-- On the draft law of the USSR on labor collectives and raising their role in the running of enterprises, institutions, and organizations;

-- On approving decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities began at 1100 in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The joint session of the chambers was opened by Deputy Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Taking part in the debates were Deputy Polyakov, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian SSR; Deputy (Motsak), a team leader of miners of the Donbassantratsit Association in Voroshilovgrad Oblast; Deputy Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; Deputy (Lavrov); artist of the Leningrad Academic Bolshoy Drama Theater Imeni Gorkogo; and deputy (Samatova), a schoolmistress of a secondary school in Tashkent. The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet continues its work.

Andropov Elected President

LD161045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] An hour ago the first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet started in the Great Kremlin Palace.

The deputies and guests greeted with stormy and prolonged applause Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

The deputies strated examining the first point on the agenda -- the election of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Chernenko, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was called upon to speak. He said:

Comrade Deputies: The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Councils of Elders of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet introduce for your consideration a proposal for the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

Comrades, this question was considered at the Central Committee plenum. In an atmosphere of complete unanimity, the plenum considered it justifiable that Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, should also hold the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Central Committee plenum proceeded on the assumption that the rise in the Communist Party's leading and guiding role in the life of Soviet society and in our domestic and foreign policy is completely accepted by people here and abroad as proof of the indivisibility of the authority of the party and the state, as an expression of the unity of mind and will of the party and people.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's wholehearted, energetic and enterprising activity in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his businesslike and human qualities, experience and political wisdom have won him the highest respect, trust, and sympathies of the party and people. In him, Soviet Communists, all working people, and our friends abroad see an outstanding leader of the Leninist type. The further consolidation of the unity of party and people, the continuity of course in our domestic and foreign policy, the measures -- which have won the approval of all people -- directed toward further perfecting the society of developed socialism and strengthening our homeland's economic and defensive might are inextricably connected with the activities of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The firm and consistent line of the Communist Party and the Soviet state -- aimed at making the international situation more healthy, at returning the development of events to the direction of detente, and at the prevention of a thermonuclear disaster -- are inextricably connected with the activities of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov authoritatively presents this line on the world scene.

The election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium will serve the highest interests of our society and state, the successful fulfillment of the historic plans outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the cause of communist construction

Permit me, comrades deputies, to introduce for your consideration the following draft decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

The USSR Supreme Soviet resolves to elect Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

The deputies unanimously accept the decision on the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause; end recording]

This decision is greeted with tempestuous, prolonged applause by the deputies and guests attending the session.

The floor was given to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said:

[Begin Andropov recording] Esteemed comrade deputies. Allow me, from the bottom of my heart, to express to you warm gratitude and thanks for the great confidence that you have shown to me in electing me chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause] I take your decision as an expression of confidence in our Leninist Communist Party, of which I have been a member for more than 40 years and to whose ideals I consider myself devoted.

Allow me to assure you that, in occupying the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, I will apply all my efforts, all my knowledge, and all my experience to justify your great confidence with honor. [applause; end recording]

The deputies then considered the question of changes in the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A report on the international situation and the Soviet Union's foreign policy is now being delivered at the session by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TV Views Session Opening

LD161354 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in a scheduled newscast at 1030 GMT on 16 June reports on the opening of the first joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities in the Kremlin Great Palace on 16 June. As Shitikov is seen at the microphone making the opening address, the camera shows seated behind him, from left to right, Chernenko, Gromyko, Ustinov, Tikhonov, and Andropov. Across the aisle from Andropov are seated, from left to right, Solomentsev, Rashidov, Dolgikh, and Demichev.

Next Chernenko is shown speaking. As he refers to Andropov as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium the camera shows a closeup of Andropov and Tikhonov. There is applause and everybody rises. Although looking frail, Andropov is shown rising to his feet unaided as the camera cuts away. As the applause ends Andropov is seen to sit down unaided.

After Chernenko concludes his speech Shitikov calls for a vote for Andropov's election as Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The vote is unanimous. There is applause and all rise. Andropov rises to his feet unaided, and little more slowly than those around him.

Next Andropov addresses those present. He is shown standing at his seat rather than at the central podium. He delivers his speech and remains standing during the ensuing applause.

At this point the video recording ends and the studio announcer reports on some of the subsequent proceedings.

Evening Session Opens

LD161348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet session:

At today's evening session, which started 1 hour ago, debates continued on the report on the international situation and the USSR's foreign policy presented by Deputy Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Those speaking in the debates were Deputy Blokhin, president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Deputy Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, Deputy Subbotin, AUCCTU secretary, and Deputy Lomakin, first secretary of the Maritime Kray Committee of the CPSU.

On behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commission Deputy Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward the USSR Supreme Soviet draft decision on the questions that had been discussed. The deputies unanimously adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet decision on the international situation and Soviet foreign policy. It fully approves the USSR Government activity in practically implementing the Leninist foreign policy course of the USSR and the Soviet state, and measures aimed at reducing international tensions; achieving an effective agreement in the sphere of arms limitations and disarmament; eliminating existing hotbeds of conflict and averting new ones; and developing equal, peaceful cooperation with all states, irrespective of their social systems.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSIONS

25 May Presidium Meeting

GF131606 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] On 25 May the regular session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held.

The presidium reviewed the issues related to the convention of the 7th Session of the 10th Convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet on 9 June. B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium addressed this issue.

G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, spoke on the activities of the Leninakan city and Razdhan Rayon People's Deputies Councils toward the further improvement of the planning work, the achievement of comprehensive socioeconomic development in light of the constitutional demands in their territories, and the course of implementation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet decision adopted on 8 July 1982. The Presidium adopted a decision in accordance with the reviewed issue by which the local people's deputies councils and their executive committees are recommended to cultivate and realize comprehensive measures toward the further elevation of the role of the councils in the economic and cultural construction work, taking into consideration the constitutional laws and in that regard the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers decision adopted on 9 March 1981 and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolutions adopted on 11 May 1981.

Following that, a report on the activities in the public educational schools of Amasiya Rayon toward the international education of the students was reviewed.

The work regarding the letters and proposals of the workers -- in light of the CPSU Central Committee 26th Congress and CPSU Central Committee Politbureau resolutions -- in Koris Rayon People's Deputies Council Executive Committee, was reviewed.

The presidium heard the address of S. A. Osypyan, Armenian SSR Procurator, on the condition of the implementation of the administrative supervision laws in the republic's ministries and administrations. According to the adopted decision means will be established to improve the work in that important location, which has great significance in strengthening state discipline. Necessary recommendations were made to the corresponding state administration bodies.

A number of other governmental life issues were also discussed and the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted appropriate decrees and decisions.

9-10 June Meetings

GF131511 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Summary from poor reception] The 7th Session of the 10th Convocation of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet began at the headquarters of the Supreme Soviet today. It reviewed the talks of the republic's workers toward fulfillment of the Food Program.

The session was attended by Comrades Demirchyan, Sarkisov, Sarkisyan, Andreyev, Dallakyan, Galumyan, Gambaryan, Shustko, Voskanyan, Petrosyan, Arzumanyan, Arutyunyan, Martirosyan, Yuzbashyan, and Saakyan, and deputies of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the Council of Ministers.

Samson Tonoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session. Moses Arzymanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission, addressed the meeting. He reported on the results of the 17 April 1983 elections in Shagumyan Electorial Ogruk in Yerevan and submitted to the Supreme Soviet the proposal of the credentials commission regarding the recognition of newly elected deputy Yuriy Yervandovich Khodzhamiryan. The republic's Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on the occasion of the report of the credentials commission to recognize the newly-elected deputy. The deputies unamiously adopted the following agenda for the session.

1. The activity of the Soviet Armenian People's Deputies Councils and their executive committees in light of the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenums resolutions on the fulfillment of the Food Program.

2. The activity of Kirovakan People's Deputies Council on the organization of social, consumer, and trade services to the workers of the city's enterprises.

3. The course of the implementation of the Armenian SSR law on the activities of the republic's city and rural people's deputies councils by the Kamo Village People's Deputies Council in Akhuryan.

4. The course of the implementation of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Fadey Sarkisyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting on the first issue of the agenda. He said: [begin recording] The primary aim of our party's strategy is reflected in the Food Program: to provide adequate food supplies to the country's population. At the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum it was once again outlined that care for the Soviet people's working and living conditions and their spiritual development is the most important target of the party. During the June and October 1982 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenums and in the speeches of Comrade Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee, comprehensive information was provided on the issues discussed at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and concrete measures were established to fulfill the tasks laid on the republic by the Food Program.

The results of the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period show that the workers of Soviet Armenia, under the leadership of the republic's party organization, achieved notable successes in the realization of the socioeconomic development tasks and secured stable and dynamic progress in the national economy. In the course of these 2 years, the total national production grew by 13 percent against the projected 9.2 percent.

Through the implementation of the program of agricultural production intensification, agricultural workers achieved notable successes in the devleopment of agricultural and livestock provisions production. During the first 2 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, agricultural production grew 11.7 percent against the projected 9.3 percent. During that period 24,000 tons of grain, 47,000 tons of vegetables, 199,000 tons of grapes, 51,000 tons of potatoes, 12,000 tons of sugarbeet, 49,000 tons of milk, and 696 tons of wool over the plan was sold to the state. This resulted in the notable improvement in the work of supplying the population with food. [end recording]

He added that it must also be said that there are a number of mistakes in the work of implementing the Food Program and the population's demand for dairy and meat products is not being fully met. He said: "The May 1982 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum affirmed the necessity of solving the problem of meeting the population's demand for dairy and meat products and urged the maximum increase in meat and milk production by taking into consideration all the means and reserves in all the rayons and farms of the republic."

He talked about how the republic's people's deputies councils and their executive committees, the ministries and the administrations of the agroindustrial network are solving the tasks laid by the Food Program and noted that there are notable achievements in that field. However, besides the positive factors there are many mistakes in that work. He addressed those local council executive committees which are not making enough efforts to fulfill the tasks. The people's deputies councils must constantly guide and supervise the work of the agroindustrial associations in the rayons. That means that the responsibility of the rayon people's deputies councils will notably increase and the arena of their responsibilities and tasks will expand.

At the conclusion of his speech Comrade Sarkisyan said: [begin recording] Comrade deputies, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted that the workers of the agroindustrial complex must mobilize their efforts and work in such a way that the tremendous means being used to solve that problem will achieve good results today and better ones tomorrow.

In light of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions and the means and recommendations mentioned in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, necessary efforts are being made in the republic to strengthen the agroindustrial complex and eliminate the apparent mistakes. The comprehensive measures to increase agricultural production and its productivity and elevate discipline in implementation, planning, and protection have expanded. The labor collectives everywhere in the republic have established practical means and pledged to fulfill and overfulfill the 1983 production plans and socialist obligations. All the efforts of the agroindustrial complex workers these days are aimed at the successful implementation of the Food Program. It is the primary task of the people's deputies councils to secure the implementation of the plans for agroindustrial and livestock provisions production. The party and soviet bodies and the ministries and administrations of agroindustrial complex must constantly realize practical means to achieve fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plans for the growth of agricultural production and the tasks laid down for the Food Program.

Respected comrade deputies, the workers of Soviet Armenia and those of the agroindustrial complex accepted the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolutions as the basis for their operations, and socialist emulation is being carried out everywhere to fulfill the plans to increase the food resources. Allow me to assure you that the people's deputies councils and their executive committees, the rayon agroindustrial associations, the republic's agricultural workers, the establishments and enterprises of the agroindustrial complex, and all the labor collectives, under the leadership of the republic's party organization, will mobilize all efforts to make their worthwhile contribution to the successful fulfillment of the Food Program. [end recording]

The session adopted a corresponding decision on the first item of the agenda and ended the first meeting of the Seventh Session of the republic's Supreme Soviet. The session will continue its work tomorrow.

Second Session

LD100449 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A session of the Armenian Supreme Soviet opened in Yerevan today. There was a discussion of the tasks of the soviets of peoples deputies and their executive committees in fulfilling the Food Program. It was noted that the peoples representatives of the republic are doing a lot for the development of all branches of agriculture and the raising of the efficiency of the agro-industrial complex work. Questions of the expansion of the sown areas, the procurement of fodder, the repair of equipment, and other questions are constantly discussed at sessions and businesslike decisions are adopted on these.

At the same time the deputies stressed that currently full use is not made of production capacities of animal husbandry complexes and poultry factory farms. In a number of rayons capital investment in agriculture is poorly assimilated and the dates for establishing economic projects are not met. Aid to the councils of rayon agroindustrial associations should be increased and the participation of deputies in the checking the fulfillment of the decisions should be organized.

LONDON PAPER SEES MOVE TO OUST ADM GORSHKOV

PM141421 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 10 Jun 83 p 9

[Report by Naval Correspondent Desmond Wettern: "Chief of Soviet Navy Under Fire From Kremlin"]

[Text] A battle appears to be under way in the Kremlin to demolish the standing of Adml Sergey Gorshkov, the architect of today's Russian Navy, who has been its C-inC since 1956.

Adml Gorshkov is now in his seventies, and the battle is presumably in preparation for his replacement. The attacks began in 1981 with strong criticism of an article in the Russian Navy's newspapers, MORSKIY SBORNIK, written by Vice-Adml K. Stalbo. Stalbo is a mouthpiece and one of Gorshkov's leading advisers as well as being a member of the paper's editorial board.

The criticism has come mainly from political "commissars," members of the Navy's political branch, who have criticised Stalbo and, by inference, Gorshkov, on two grounds.

One is for trying to put forward the case for a strong Navy without reference to the role of the other Services. The other is for alleged "lack of party principles" and disregard of the "class approach" in dealing with moral issues in war.

More significantly, some of the most recent criticism of present Navy policies hints broadly that the Naval high command structure is becoming too rigid and is failing to consider the views of younger and more junior officers.

In the late 1970s it was believed that Adml G.M. Yegorov, Chief of Naval Staff, who at one time commanded the Northern Fleet, the Russian Navy's largest and most important, was the obvious successor to Gorshkov.

But last year Yegorov was replaced by Adml Chernavin, who had also moved to Moscow from commanding the Northern Fleet. Although, at 64, Yegorov is a little older than most of his possible rivals, he was moved to head DOSAAF, the youth pre-service training organisation for the three Services, a post that appears to be a backwater.

As long ago as the late 1970s even relatively junior officers were critical of Gorshkov's writing on naval strategy.

One Naval Attache in the Russian embassy in London at that time commented that the only reason Gorshkov's name appeared as author of the best-known book on Russian naval policy, "The Sea Power of the State," was that the three joint authors were unable to agree whose name should appear.

They asked Gorshkov to decide. "The answer to your problem is simple: use my name," Gorshkov is alleged to have told them.

A further pointer to the imminent departure of Gorshkov is that SOVIET MILITARY REVIEW, a monthly published in English and several other languages, has for many months now abandoned its past policy of equal publicity for the three Services. The Navy has rated barely a mention, and then only in historical contexts.